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SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE WAR!

Situation at Paris!

GERMAN LINE TIGHTENING!

French Reconnoissance!

OFFICIAL PARIS NEWS!

Preservation of Order!

GERMANS MOVING SOUTH

From Bazaine's Army!

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY ELECTION!

Ex-Emperor Napoleon's

VIEWS OF THE SITUATION!

The Roman Plebiscite!

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

FROM LONDON.

FRENCH CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY.

LONDON, October 3.—A correspondent telegraphs as follows: The proclamation of the Government delegation at Tours ordering the election to take place on the 16th of October gives great satisfaction, and promises to give a new direction to the apparently hopeless current of French affairs, and will have the effect of depriving Bismarck of the pretext that there is no Government to treat with capable of giving guarantees.

THE REPORTED DISORDER IN PARIS.

The reports of the pillaging of houses in Paris by the mob come to us, but do not seem to be based on any other foundation than the nomination by Trochu of Military Courts to try such offences.

The Prussians are anxious to create the impression that there is disunion in the Capital.

COMMUNICATION BY BALLOON.

The balloon post from Paris promises to be a complete success, and we hope to receive in this manner regular correspondence from that city.

The Post office administration of Paris publishes regulations for sending letters through it.

Couriers of various legations are subjected to a strict search by the Prussians while passing through their lines.

A PROSPECTIVE LEADER.

I heard yesterday from Orleanist sources that the Comte D'Eu is either coming or is to come to Europe, to offer his military services to the Republic. He is a competent military leader, what is most wanted just now for France.

SUCCESSFUL SORTIE FROM METZ.

LONDON, October 3.—Another sortie has been made from Metz by a detachment of Bazaine's army in search of provisions, and the raid proved entirely successful. The garrison suffers principally for want of salt.

REPORTS FROM PARIS.

LONDON, October 3.—The Prussians took five hundred prisoners in front of Paris in the action on Saturday.

Gen. Burnside is in conference with Jules Favre and Minister Washburne.

Later reports from Paris announce the city orderly.

Strasburg has been required to quarter eight thousand troops, but released from the requisition for money.

QUITE VIGOROUS, BUT HARMLESS.

LONDON, September 3.—The Prussians assert the fire from the forts around Paris is quite vigorous at times, but entirely harmless. The supposition is that this is designed to delude the Parisians into the belief that an effective defence is being made.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF FRENCH LOSSES.

Another account from Paris says the French lost in the engagement of September 30th 1,200 killed and wounded. Among the wounded was Gen. Guilhem. 200 prisoners were also taken. The French forts were almost silent on Saturday and Sunday.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

LONDON, October 3.—The Prussians have resolved to demand 10,000,000 francs indemnity in each of the departments they now occupy from which Germans were expelled by the French.

La Cour, Prefect of Lyons, has been invested with plenary powers to preserve order. The popular support extended him is enthusiastic.

A dispatch from Colmar, Sunday, says another body of Germans crossed the Rhine and was moving on Mulhouse. Another body is near Schlestadt and Neuf Chateau.

A corps of 100,000 Germans is now forming at Toul. This force is designed to operate against Lyons.

FRENCH RETICENCE.

LONDON, October 3.—The French papers have resolved to say nothing about the Prussian movement on Orleans. Hence the movements of the enemy in that direction are unknown.

REQUEST DENIED AND GRANTED.

Jules Favre, having asked Count Bismarck in the name of the Diplomatic body, for permission to send a weekly courier from Paris, and to have notice when the bombardment will commence, received an answer refusing the latter request, on the ground that it was an unmilitary proceeding, but conceding the former.

[Special to the N. Y. Tribune.]

NAPOLEON VENTILATES HIS VIEWS OF THE SITUATION.

LONDON, October 3.—*La Situation*, Imperialist London organ, will publish the following to-morrow, headed "the Ideas of the Emperor:"

Immediately after the failure of negotiations with Favre, Bismarck sent to Wilhelmshohe an extract report of the interview. The Emperor then shut himself up in his Cabinet. The same evening Castelnau set out for Prussian headquarters with the following note, wholly in the Emperor's handwriting.

"In sending me news every day of the events which have happened since the hour when Providence compelled me to surrender my sword, the King has to ask the opinion of his prisoner on the trials which the Prussian armies impose on France, in what he believes to be the interest of Germany. The Count's communication confirms me in that opinion. But is the time indeed come for me to respond to this two-fold by expression of my thoughts? Until the 4th of September the reserve to which I have adhered since Sedan was due to my first resolution to leave the Empress in full liberty to act in accordance with purposes of the country. In approaching the Count as they did, in a way the result of which was easy to foresee, they misinterpreted the real character of the war, thinking to be rid of the responsibility. The Count appears to be unaware that the armistice they refused was necessary to the reconstruction of a regular government, and he is astonished that no one of the powers legally existing should have given its opinion upon what he considers proof of the King's moderation. No one could blame a Frenchman for having displayed an imprudent step by refusing to accept conditions little in accordance with [illegible] like that which is being fought between France and Germany can be brought to an end by the complete ruin of one of the two adversaries, or by their close and loyal reconciliation. First of all, then, the Count ought to have asked himself whether Germany had a greater interest in the ruin of than in alliance with France. If the former, the German does not believe France able to find safety in her despair, even though Europe should consent to remain an indifferent spectator of an invasion that has no fixed limit. My interview with the King authorizes me to think that he much prefers an alliance with France to her ruin; that he is not free from anxiety as to the result of the struggle, and that he estimates at their true worth the rights which a perfect acquaintance with the sentiments during the war of the different nations Europe would give to two countries once so closely united. If such were really the King's opinion, it would remain to point out the means of giving it effect. But does it belong to the conquered to define the obligations of the conqueror, that his generosity may not seem more burdensome than his demands? I can remind the Count that a magnanimous policy never appeals in vain to the hearts of the French, while nothing is ever obtained by an effort to touch the cords of egotism or of fear which will remain unknown to that nation. Whatever reverses Providence may inflict upon them, France, if a generous line of conduct should incline her toward a close and loyal alliance with Germany, would be the first to agree that there was no longer reason for the existence of a line of defence commanded by fortresses between the two countries. As for meridians which France would have to change, besides she could but agree to make them, I permit me to understand the immense advantages which would accrue to two nations from peace of which their own will would be sole arbiter. The frank and clear statement of the truth I always made, established between France and myself a current of sympathy which nothing will ever destroy. Were I to affirm that our honor has no stain to fear from reconciliation based on the dismantlement of fortresses then, because useless, and on the principle of a war of indemnity, to be settled by experts, I be-

lieve peace would be possible. The conditions may prevent France from having recourse to extremities which a caprice or chance might render fatal to the social order of Europe. Taught by experience, a sound appreciation of the divisions by which she is torn, and delivered from the scourge of war, France would be swift to see and admit that her misfortunes are due to her want of political unity, and that she must henceforth seek her prosperity in a strict regard to the inviolability of her institutions. The terrible shock which Providence has permitted between Germany and France may have struck out a spark which progress will find useful to the moral and material safety of Europe.

FROM FRANCE.

THE GERMAN ADVANCE.

TOURS, Oct. 3.—Advices from Paris through various channels report that the Prussians are completing, with all possible expedition, their line of circumvallation around Paris. They have occupied the redoubt of Gennevilliers, in the arc of the Seine, at the northwest, and the redoubt at the town of Villejuif at the south, threatening Forts Bicetre and D'Ivry, against which latter work it is presumed they will make their main attack.

The siege trains of the Prussian army are expected to arrive at the headquarters of King William, at Ferrieres, within a few days. It is also anticipated that the King's headquarters will be advanced further before the end of the week, and that immediately following this event active operations against Paris will be commenced.

CONDITION OF BAZAINE'S ARMY—SUCCESSFUL RECONNOISSANCE FROM PARIS.

TOURS, October 3.—News from Metz again confirms the reports of the excellent condition of Bazaine's army.

The Prefect of Nord telegraphs the Government here the following French account of the recent battle on the south of Paris. His dispatch is dated Lille, October 2:

I have a dispatch from Paris received by carrier pigeon and dated September 30, giving the following details:

Our troops to-day operated on the offensive. A reconnoissance in force was made. We occupied successively Meville and Hay, and advanced to Thiers and Choisy Le Roi. All those positions were occupied by Prussians who were entrenched and protected by cannons. After an engagement, in which artillery and muskets were used, our troops retired in good order to the protection of the guns of Forts Bicetre and D'Ivry. The Mobiles behaved well. Our loss is considerable, as is also that of the enemy.

This dispatch is signed Gen. Trochu.

BULL RUN RUSSELL'S FABRICATION.

FERRIERES, October 3.—Count Bismarck has made public the following statement that the reported conversation between the King and Napoleon, given by Russell, correspondent of the London *Times*, and since extensively published, is founded throughout on mere invention.

NEITHER TERRITORY NOR FORTRESS TO BE CEDED.

TOURS, October 3.—The assertion of Cremeuix, in his address to Gen. Ulrich, that the government has decided that neither territory nor fortress should be ceded to Germany is favorably commented on here.

OPERATIONS OF THE GERMANS.

CHATEAU DUN, October 2, via TOURS, October 3.—The Prussians have arrived near Patov, in the department of the Loire. They have also approached Epernon in strong force, but retreated before the Mobiles. The latter have been reinforced, as they expect the Prussians will return in force.

OFFICIAL DECREES PROMULGATED.

PARIS, September 30, via Tours, October 3.—The *Official Journal* contains a decree for the suppression of domiciliary visits, except where they are confined exclusively to municipal authorities. A decree is also issued making requisition for all wheat and flour in Paris. This, however, is not designed to collect the provisions of private parties.

The regular payment of pensions has been assured in Paris as well as in the departments.

GERMANS IN SOUTH FRANCE.

NEUF CHATEAU, Oct. 2, via TOURS, Oct. 3.—The German army, which recently crossed the Rhine near Mulhouse is marching on Schlestadt and will occupy the entrance to the valley of the St. Martin mines.

STRINGENT MEASURES AGAINST DISORDER.

TOURS, October 3.—An official decree has been issued for enforcing discipline and order. The most vigorous measures have been taken with that view. Court martials will replace councils of war. During the war there will be no decision nor alteration in the sentences of court martials. Article sixth punishes with death desertion, murders, spying, thieving, pillage, with or without arms, refusal to obey superiors, menaces to or assault on a superior, provocation to mutiny, or want of discipline, loss of arms with the purpose of avoiding combat, and destruction of munitions with the same purpose during fight; any commissioned officer is authorized to shoot soldiers acting cowardly or not assuming places to which they are ordered. The Prefects and Mayors have been ordered to proceed to mobilization and to report progress as often as every three days, under penalty for revocation for non-compliance. These decisive measures meet the hearty approval of the whole populace.

THE FORCES ON THE RHONE.

TOURS, October 3.—The French forces on left bank of the Rhone are well disciplined and effective.

OFFICIAL NEWS FROM PARIS.

PARIS, September 27—VIA. LONDON, October 3.—Following is official:

The Barricade Commission has been completed by the addition of M. Albert, formerly a member of the Provisional Government. The Commission contains nine engineers.

The Parisians are calm and pursue their usual occupations, but weapons are always near at hand, ready for service at the first tap of the drum.

Some petroleum, which had been provided for the defence of the city, suddenly burst into flames to-day, causing extreme excitement. The fire, however, was extinguished.

The soldiers charged with cowardice in the recent engagement have been disgraced and otherwise punished.

A dispatch from the Empress to the Emperor, forwarded after the first two battles, has been discovered and published. She says: "M. Pietrie's dispatch is received," and adds, "Have you considered the consequences of your return to Paris under the blow of two reverses? I decline the responsibility of advising you. If you have not decided, would it not be best to have it stated to the country thus: 'The Emperor returns to Paris to reorganize a second army, provisionally entrusting the command in chief of the army of the Rhine to Bazaine.'"

FROM GERMANY.

IMPRESSIVE RELIGIOUS SERVICES AT STRASBURG.

CARLSRUHE, October 3.—The religious services at Strasburg yesterday were devoted to service in the army which has just occupied the city. The army, which was assembled at Saint Maure and Strasburg, was organized into an immense congregation and earnestly exhorted by their chaplains, both Catholic and Protestant. The whole army then offered thanks for their victory, the Protestant regiments on one side and the Catholics on the other. At the Protestant service the clergy assured General Werder of the loyal devotion of an immense majority of the Strasburg people to Germany, and their intense desire to be once more within the protection of the Fatherland. The ceremonies attracted thousands of Strasburgers and many from this city.

THE PRIESTS DENOUNCED.

BERLIN, October 3.—The *North German Gazette* denounces the priests as the sources of the anti-Prussian feeling in the South German States and the instigators of revolt, murder and hostile alliances.

CIRCULAR FROM BISMARCK—THE PROPOSED ARMISTICE.

BERLIN, Oct. 3.—Bismarck has issued a circular to Prussian Resident Ministers abroad. He insists that the conditions of the proposed armistice were moderate. "The French," he says, "declined them, together with the offered opportunity of free elections to the Constituent Assembly in the departments held by the Prussians, which the latter, I believe would have favored." A public movement has been commenced at Carlsruhe in favor of the adhesion of Wurtemburg to North Germany.

SICKNESS IN THE GERMAN ARMY.

FRANKFORT, October 3.—Sickness is increasing in the Prussian army. Large numbers of invalid soldiers are constantly directed to the east.

St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Fair.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 3.—The Tenth Annual Fair of the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association opened to-day under the most favorable circumstances. The weather is delightful. An unusually large number of persons were present for the first day and everything passed off agreeably. All the departments are crowded and the exhibition throughout is much finer than any preceding one. The display of stock of all kinds is remarkably good and the number of animals very great, the Association being obliged to add over one hundred new stalls for horses and cattle and a large number of pens for hogs.

A new feature of the fair is the exhibition of several tons of gold and silver bearing ores from Colorado and gold and silver bricks and buttons valued at over thirty thousand dollars. A large delegation of prominent citizens of Colorado are also here.

At three P. M. Horace Greely delivered a very able address before the Association, which was listened to by a great crowd of people.

The exhibitions in the arena were for draft horses, a large majority of the premiums for which were awarded to E. Dillon, of Normal, Illinois.

The principal and most pleasing feature of the attendance was the presence of about twenty-five hundred school children and teachers, who were invited by President Barnett. The total attendance was about fifty thousand.

The city is crowded with strangers and large numbers continue to arrive by every train and boat. As an evidence of the national character of this fair there were representatives of twenty States and Territories registered at the Merchants Exchange to-day, all of whom were brought here through interest in order to see the exhibition.

Masonic Lodge of Sorrow.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 3.—The Masonic Lodge of Sorrow, to commemorate the Brotherhood of this city who have died, was instituted at the Walnut street Baptist Church to-night under the auspices of the Grand Consistory of Kentucky, Gen. Albert Pike presiding. The church, one of the largest in the city, is crowded, to overflowing, hundreds being turned away unable even to obtain standing room.

Other Cable Dispatches.

ITALY.

THE ROMAN PLEBISCITE.

ROME, October 3.—The plebiscitum of the Roman inhabitants was successfully accomplished yesterday. The reports which had been extensively circulated that the voting had been postponed until Sunday next were undoubtedly designed to keep many from attending the polls, but they utterly failed in their object, as a prompt denial was given to them by the authorities in a circular. Early in the morning crowds blockaded the vicinity of the voting places, discussing the question upon which they were to decide, and manifesting their opinions by loud cheers for Victor Emmanuel and the cause of Italian unity. The voting was conducted in an orderly manner, the result being nearly unanimous in favor of union with Italy under the kingdom of Victor Emmanuel and his successors.

ROME, Oct. 3.—Later returns show that over 50,000 votes were cast in favor of Italian unity and less than fifty against. Several Monks and Priests voted yes.

The city was splendidly illuminated last evening in honor of the result of the plebiscite. The best order prevailed all day. The Italian flag floated from hundreds of houses. Strong guards were placed at each of the twelve voting places, but their services were not needed. Processions with music and flags marched through the streets to the different polling places, creating much enthusiasm. The workmen went to vote in a body.

NEW YORK, October 3.—The New York *Times'* special from Rome says: At his own request the Pope has a guard of Italian troops with him, who have charge of the police in the Vatican. He wanted to take the usual weekly airing in his carriage, but was dissuaded from doing so by Cadorna. He has expressed a wish to bless the Italian troops on the great square San Petrio.

One of the first decrees of the Junta was to vote the erection of a monument to those who lost their lives in the two patriotic enterprises of 1867 and '70 for the liberation of Rome, and who died in exile or on the scaffold for the cause of liberty. A medal will be struck and distributed to all soldiers of the army of liberation, when the King is crowned in the capital.

The people are flocking from all parts of Italy to Rome. Five newspapers have already started, and the journals of Florence are sold about the streets.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, October 3.—The Avoca, now on her way to this port, has 141,625 ounces of gold and 165,125 sovereigns.

Messrs. Laird have given testimony before the Naval Court Martial that the Captain rolled from seven to eight degrees in a beam sea.

W. Devinne, former President of the Court de Cassation, in a letter from Brussels, denies the truth of the charges made against him and promises a full refutation.

It is said Alexander Dumas, Sr., is dying at Dieppe.

French frigates stop English merchantmen in the channel and compel the exhibition of papers.

It is reported that in consequence of the vote of the Romans having been cast unanimously for the rulership of Victor Emmanuel, that the Pope will take up his residence in the Island of Malta.

Archbishop Manning, in a sermon at Westminister, likened Victor Emmanuel to Pontius Pilate.

AUSTRIA.

THE REPORTS CONCERNING RUSSIA.

VIENNA, October 3.—The *Review* of this morning says the alarming news about Russian war preparations are untrue. General Ignatieff is still at Constantinople. Russia makes no war movements whatever. The relations between Russia and Austria leave nothing to be desired.

MARINE NEWS.

MONTREAL, Oct. 3.—The steamships Moravian and Sweden, from Liverpool, arrived yesterday.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 3.—The steamships Palmyra, Aetna and City of Brussels, from New York, arrived to-day.

LONDONDERRY, Oct. 3.—The ship Nestorian, from Quebec, has arrived.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, October 3.—Consols 92¾@92⅞; bonds quiet: 5-20s, '62, 88½; do. '65, 91½; do. '67, 89⅝; 10-40s, 84¾. Stocks quiet: Erie, 18; Illinois, 113¾; A. & G. W., 26.

ANTWERP, October 3.—Petroleum: market dull at 52¾@52½.

LIVERPOOL, October 3.—Cotton firmer; sales uplands at 8¾d; Orleans 8¼d; receipts 12,000 bales. Flour 22½s. Cumberland middles 55s; short rib middles 55s.

LONDON, October 3.—Tallow 33⅞s. Hops 4s 10@4s 12s.

FRANKFORT, October 3—U. S. bonds closed yesterday at 94½@94⅝.

THE FLOOD.

Further Particulars of the Destruction of Property and Loss of Life.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WHEELING, October 3.—A correspondent at Harper's Ferry gives the following details of the great flood in the Shenandoah: The greatest flood that has been known for thirty-five years is now raging in the Shenandoah river. The damage to property at Harper's Ferry is immense. Some twenty buildings, mostly large stone and brick edifices, have been swept away, and forty-six persons in the immediate vicinity alone have lost their lives, and as many more are in imminent danger. Shenandoah City, a mile above the ferry, is entirely gone. The big flour mill still stands, but the machine shops have been washed away. Nearly all of the families of the island are still in their houses, and no rescue can reach them. Some of the houses, however, will doubtless stand, and the islanders are endeavoring to get into the strong houses.

Last night a family of seven were rescued by a rope thrown through the window. A few minutes thereafter not a vestige of the house remained. This morning a colored woman was clinging to a tree in the midst of the seething water, but she had been all night. Bolivar Heights are crowded with anxious spectators, who are compelled to witness what they cannot avoid. The Winchester Railway trestles are completely gone, and the bridges are destroyed as far up as the Shenandoah Valley. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is intact.

FLOOD AT RICHMOND SUBSIDED.

RICHMOND, October 3.—The flood has gone down. It is thought this morning that $500,000 will cover the losses in this city, but not in towns above here.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS.

WASHINGTON, October 3.—The Alexandria *Gazette* of to-day has the following intelligence from Front Royal:

On Saturday at noon the freshet was gradually subsiding. Mr. Biskemore, his wife and three children, and Mrs. Ridgeway were at the table, breakfasting, when the flood came and all were drowned. Mr. Kauffman saved himself by seizing the limbs of a tree as he was carried down the stream. Mr. and Mrs. Ray, Bagely and Ridgeway sought refuge in the top of tree, and remained there all night. The river rose twenty-four feet in four hours. All the mills in the Shenandoah Valley for thirty miles, except two, were destroyed.

The water in the Potomac is subsiding rapidly and the current is nearly exhausted. Navigation for sailing vessels is resumed.

THE DESTRUCTION IN ALBEMARLE.

AFTON, NEAR GREENWOOD, VA., October 3.—Accounts from the county of Albemarle represent the destruction of property from the flood immense. Lives were lost. The flood in some instances swept away entire families. It was particularly severe along the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. At Shadwell a mile of track was washed away. About a dozen land slides occurred between Cobham and Millboro and eight or ten bridges were swept away.

Southern Commercial Convention.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, October 3.—At the session of the Southern Commercial Convention, which commences to-morrow at Parke's Music Hall in this city, the following topics will be discussed:

First—Direct trade between the southern Atlantic cities and Europe.

Second—The Southern Pacific Railroad.

Third—Obstruction to navigation by narrow span bridge piers.

Fourth—Continuous water line communication between the Mississippi river and the Atlantic seaboard.

Fifth—Removal of obstructions from the mouth of the Mississippi river.

Seventh—To abolish all tolls charged on navigable rivers of the United States.

Eighth—Enlargement of the more important lines of canals in the United States to render them navigable by steam vessels.

Ninth—Finance and taxation.

Tenth—A settled policy on the public interest in regard to the disposition of public lands.

Eleventh—Charges upon passenger and freight traffic by rail and water lines.

Twelfth—To abolish throughout the country all license imposed on commercial travelers.

Thirteenth—The removal of the National Capital.

The subjects will occupy four days. An additional subject has been added to the original list for discussion, viz: That the Illinois Railroad viaducts over the navigable rivers be made highways for all roads that will pay a pro rata of tolls on the same, and that efforts be made to secure legislation to that effect.

The Cincinnati Industrial Exposition.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, October 3.—The attendance at the Exposition to-day was fully 10,000, notwithstanding the hard rain in the early evening. Large numbers were from the interior. Delegates to the Commercial Convention from distant cities were present to-day and expressed great satisfaction at the completeness and extent of the exhibition. A number of valuable works of art were added to-day and others will be here to-morrow. The members of the various sections in the machinery department elected gentlemen to represent them on the Committee on Premiums.

Upper Rivers.

[By P. & A. Telegraph.]

GREENSBORO, October 3.—River rising, with nine feet of water in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer at 61 6 P. M.

MORGANTOWN, October 3.—River stationary, with nine inches of water in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 65 at 6 P. M.

BROWNSVILLE, October 3.—River stationary, with about four and a half feet of water in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 62 at 6 P. M.

THE CAPITAL.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3, 1870.

AMERICAN CUBAN CLAIMS.

Among the cases to come up for arbitration before the commission which the Spanish Government has finally been induced to agree to as to the terms of settling the claims of American citizens growing out of the Cuban rebellion, are those of eight embargoed estates, three or four illegal vessel seizures, and numerous claims for indemnity for private individuals who have suffered losses through arrest and imprisonment, &c. The case of the steamer Lloyd Aspinwall, which was submitted to the Commission in New York in June last, is now in the hands of the referee for final judgment.

CONSULS APPOINTED.

The President to-day made the following appointments of Consuls: Chas. Mattoon, of Ohio, at Honolulu; A. N. Young, of Kentucky, at St. Jago De Cuba; Wm. T. Wright, at Santos, Brazil; Alfred C. Colquitt, Marshal of Consular Court of United States at Cher Kiang.

DEMAND NOTICES.

Collectors will be furnished by the Internal Revenue office in a few days with demand notices to serve upon distillers for reimbursement of storekeepers' salaries.

RECEIVED VISITORS.

The President received very few visitors today. During the morning he had a long interview with Mr. Boutwell, of the Treasury Department.

CABINET MEETING.

The President received a few visitors today, including Secretary Fish and the heads of departments. The Cabinet holds a regular meeting to-morrow.

PERSONAL.

Attorney General Akerman will return to Washington in about a week. His health is better.

THE WEST.

Indians on a Depredatory Expedition—Troubles in Utah—Great Falls on the Yellow Stone—Immense Geyser.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

OMAHA, October 3.—It is reported that Spotted Tail and a large force of Indians have gone in the direction of Niobrara River, ostensibly to attack the Pawnees, but probably to seize certain surveyors that the Pawnees are guarding. The annuity goods now on the way up the Missouri may check this movement.

Governor Shaffer, of Utah, calls upon General DeTrobriand to deliver up to him the soldiers engaged in the riot at Provo, Utah, giving as a reason, that several days having elapsed and he had not learned of any action being taken by the military authorities for their punishment.

The exploring party lately returned from the Yellow Stone River reported the height of the great falls of Yellow Stone at three hundred and fifty feet and the height of one of the geysers at one hundred and nineteen feet.

The Schutzenfest at Cincinnati.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, October 3.—The welcome exercises of the National Schutzenfest, at the Schuetzenplatz, this afternoon, were very interesting. About six hundred delegates were present. After reaching the latter place they had dinner, then followed the presentation of a Band flag to the Cincinnati Schuetzenbund, by Mr. Kuvensy, of New York. Response was made by Jacob Meyer, President of the Cincinnati Schuetzenbund, who received the flag. Speeches were made by Mutschlechner, of Chicago, Groetz, of Highland, Illinois, and Uirich, of Louisville. The principal speech was made by Frederick Hassaurek, of this city. Gen. Thomas L. Young spoke in English, the remainder having been German. There was considerable shooting, but the day was well spent before the exercises were finished, so that not much time was left. The shooting commences regularly to-morrow.

The Red Stockings play the White Stockings a return game in Chicago, Thursday, October 13th.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The Virginia Legislature will adjourn from day to day until a quorum is obtained.

—Geo. Wilkes, of Emerson's minstrels, a native of Philadelphia, died at Overton, on Sunday, of congestion.

—Mrs. McMinn, residing near Milan, Tenn., while temporarily insane, cut her throat on Sunday night, causing instant death.

—The Northern Ohio Fair commences at Cleveland to-day and continues four days. Twenty thousand dollars in premiums will be distributed.

—Cornelius Bramley, formerly of Ottawa, Marshall county, Tenn., suicided by shooting himself on Friday last, while laboring under temporary derangement.

—The Lexington (Va.) *Gazette* announces that General R. E. Lee was stricken with paralysis on the 28th ult., since which time he has been altogether speechless. His recovery is considered doubtful.

—A shooting affray occurred at Jackson, Tenn., on Saturday, between Robt. McKnight and Thos. Harrily, railroad hands, during which Harrily was shot through the heart and instantly killed. McKnight was jailed.

—R. J. Jennings, of Sardis, Miss., last Saturday shot Frank Williams four times and then stabbed him to death, for outraging his wife, who was insane. Jennings surrendered and was acquitted. A portion of Jenning's wife's jewelry was found on Williams.

—Chief Justice McKean decides that the Utah Legislature cannot elect a prosecuting attorney for his court. This turns the Mormon Attorney General out of the court and puts all criminal cases into the hands of the United States Attorney.

—H. A. Pundt, firm of Mehring, Pundt & Co., millers, committed suicide at ten o'clock last night at his boarding house, No. 313 Fulton street, Chicago, by taking a heavy dose of laudanum. He leaves a wife and children. No reason is known for the commission of the deed.

—In the Common Pleas Court, at Indianapolis, yesterday, a decision was rendered in the celebrated Lawton divorce case, granting a decree to the wife. The parties are from Washington, D. C. The question of alimony and jurisdiction of the child was reserved for further decision.

—An agreement has been made between the Chicago & Northwestern, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad companies, by which the earnings in through and competing business on all these roads are to be added, and after deducting expenses equally divided between the three. Separate agencies of the companies at different points in the country to secure freight and passengers will be abolished.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, October 3.—Flour firmer, with superfine at $4.25; XX $5; XXX $5.50@6. Corn lower, with white at 70c. Oats lower; St. Louis 50@52c. Hay dull; prime at $21 and choice at $25. Pork firmer, with mess held at $25@26.25. Bacon firmer: shoulders 14½@14⅝c; clear rib 17¾c; clear sides 18¾c. Hams 23@25c. Lard: packers' tierce 16c; refined 17@17¾c; keg 19@20c. Gold 13¾.

THE CITY POOR.

Meeting of Board of Guardians Yesterday—Monthly Reports of the Officers and Committees—Routine Business, &c.

The Board of Guardians of the Poor held their regular monthly meeting at their office on Fourth avenue, yesterday afternoon. Present: Messrs. Anderson, Douglas, Fitzsimmons, Hays, Kincaid, McKee, Sweltzer and Torrence. The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Kincaid from a committee to have the pavement at the City Farm repaired reported that the work was finished.

Mr. John Scott, of Mifflin township, asked to be relieved of a boy bound to him by direction of the Guardians; but inasmuch as the lad had settled in the county, he no longer feels under the care of this corporation, and consequently they decline taking any action.

Mr. Douglass reported that the auditors of the township had met and arranged the boundary fences of the Poor Farm, authorizing the same to be erected by the Guardians and the persons adjacent to them.

During the month $759 45 was awarded as outdoor relief. The amount of the salaries for the quarter ending October 1st, was $825. The bills for supplies amounted during the month to $1,334 00. The Pennsylvania Hospital bill for medical attendance on and support of insane patients sent by the Board of Guardians amounted to $1,237 75.

There were ten cases admitted to the City Farm Hospital during the month, eleven discharged and fifty-four remain. During the month there were three births and five deaths.

After hearing some further reports and transacting some routine business the Board adjourned.

Fire in South Pittsburgh.

About half-past eight o'clock last evening a fire occurred on Bingham street, South Pittsburgh, by which the blacksmith and carpenter shop attached to Jas. Woods & Co.'s mills were entirely destroyed. The building was a frame shed, and the fire had gained such headway before the engines reached the ground that it was impossible to subdue the flames. How the fire originated is not positively known, but it is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The loss, which is trifling, is fully covered by insurance.

The Duquesne Fire Company, when the alarm was given, telegraphed to the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department for permission to go to the fire, and had they received a prompt answer, might have arrived in time to have saved a portion of the property. The Chief, instead of answering the message as he might have done, hitched up his horse and drove down to the engine house and ordered the engine out.

During September.

Four hundred and twelve free prescriptions were issued from the Homoeopathic Dispensary, on Second avenue. The hospital is now open from 11 to 12 A. M. and 3 to 4 P. M., which is an additional hour. We learn that several operations of the first magnitude have been recently preformed in this institution. Among these was an amputation at the hip joint, the first, we believe, that has ever taken place in this city. There were also two cases of trepanning, both successful. Dr. McClelland, assisted by other members of the Hospital staff, performed these operations.

OHIO RIVER NAVIGATION.

Pilots in Council Yesterday—The Proposed Bridge at Cincinnati Discussed—Protest Against its Erection—Resolutions Adopted.

Yesterday afternoon at two o'clock a large meeting of pilots was held in the hall of their Association, Bagaley's Building, Water street, to take some action in reference to the proposed bridge at Cincinnati.

The meeting was organized by the election of the following officers: President, James Rafferty; Vice Presidents, Capt. W. S. Packer, Capt. Samuel Dean, Capt. M. McCormick; Secretaries, J. Sharp McDonald and Andrew Marsilliot.

Capt. McCormick stated the

OBJECT OF THE MEETING

Which was to take some action in reference to the erection of a bridge between Cincinnati and Newport, across the Ohio river, which pilots were of the opinion would place an almost complete embargo on the trade of said river above Cincinnati; said bridge being built was an altitude of but 75 feet above low water mark, rendering it impossible for any boat, tow, passenger or freight to pass under it at any stage of what is called ordinary high-water. The proposed draw is to be placed in such a position as to render it almost entirely useless, the space between the piers being only one hundred feet and so far removed from the channel of the river that descending boats of any kind will find it not only extremely difficult, but almost impracticable, and at all times very dangerous.

The following committee was then appointed on resolutions. Captain J. V. McDonald, Captain S. A. Dravo, Captain J. P. Smith, Captain W. H. Dorsey.

PROMPT ACTION NECESSARY.

Captain Shouse then read a letter from A. J. Harrington, of Louisville, A. R. Harris, Secretary of the Mutual Aid and Information Society, calling for prompt action. Mr. Harrington stated that he had been consulting with the river pilots in Louisville and elsewhere about the river obstructions, and advised co-operation with the Coal Exchange in the matter. He thought a large and influential meeting could be gotten up in Louisville that would have some influence with Congressmen.

Captain A. D. Reno then briefly addressed the meeting, calling particular attention to the great damage which would result to the river trade by the erection of the bridge as proposed. One of the strong points was that large boats could not go through the proposed "draw." It was only one hundred feet wide, and with such steamers as the Great Republic pilots could easily appreciate the danger of passing through such a limited space. He also said that a tow boat coming up the river with four barges tied abreast, as was the regular method, there would be only two feet of space between the piers. No pilot would venture on such a small margin to pass between piers.

Capt. W. L. Shrodes said sometimes a boat in passing down the river with a tow got caught in a fog. If such a case should happen near this bridge, and the boat happened to miss a landing, as was often the case, then another "Star" disaster, loss of life, as well as property, would be the result. This should be considered.

Capt. Dravo then presented the following series of

RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, There is in process of erection a bridge over the Ohio river from Cincinnati to Newport, Kentucky, with an altitude of only seventy-two feet, and channel way of only four hundred feet, and we believe that a bridge so constructed will be fatal to the towing trade; and, *whereas*, we as pilots depend upon the river for the support of our families; and, whereas, we believe the construction of said bridge will be ruinous to our interests, as the ordinary stage of high water at Cincinnati is from thirty to forty-five feet, it is clear that all navigation of the river at that point by large steamers and tow-boats must suspend during the regular boating seasons of the year.

Resolved, That we do solemnly protest against the erection of said bridge with an altitude of less than one hundred feet from low water mark and a channel way less than four hundred feet; and we do hereby call upon the authorities of the General Government to interfere and prevent the wanton destruction of this great highway of trade and travel, and the consequent destruction of our means of support which has been acquired by years of patient and laborious toil in learning the channel of the river in the act of handling passenger, freight and towing steamers.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to correspond with the corporations or committees of the same at all points along the Ohio and Mississippi rivers and ask them to co-operate in opposing the construction of the proposed bridge between the cities of Cincinnati and Bridgeport, and all other bridges across said river which shall interfere with the navigation of the same.

Resolved, That the Board of Trade of Pittsburgh be requested to co-operate with other Committees to test the legality of the erection of the proposed bridge.

Resolved, That the pilots appoint a Committee to co-operate with other Committees appointed by the different bodies of this and other States.

Capt. Shouse then presented a statement showing the losses occasioned by bridges on the Ohio river during the seasons of '69 and '70. The result footed up $175,4[illegible] together with *nineteen lives*. This did not include losses by detension at night on account of bridges, which is equal to at least two days on each trip.

On motion it was resolved to embody this statement in the preamble to the resolutions.

The resolutions were then unanimously adopted and signed by all the pilots in attendance.

COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

The chairman then appointed the following Committees, in accordance with the resolutions:

Committee to Co-operate with other Committees—Messrs. J. A. Horton, A. J. Massilliot, John F. Ragan, Wm. H. Dorsey.

Corresponding Committee—Messrs. James Shouse, George McCallum, James Rafferty, Wm. H. Dorsey.

The meeting then adjourned.

A Dastardly Outrage--Raid of a Company of Fishermen on a Maine Village.

A special dispatch in the Boston *Journal*, dated Bath, Maine, Aug. 31, says:

"A desperate outrage was committed at Boothbay Harbor, on Monday, about midnight. It appears that some two hundred and fifty sail of mackerel catchers had made a harbor at Boothbay, out of which some one hundred fishermen proceeded to the house of a widow Sargent and daughter, and, on being denied admittance, proceeded to force an entrance by staving in a door and then entering. The house contained, besides these women, a nephew of theirs, who, on the entry of the gang of ruffianly fishermen, fired on the crowd, wounding several of them with a charge of small shot. The fishermen, nowise daunted, continued the assault, beating the inmates of the house terribly, especially the women, and ending by tearing up the floor, nailing up the windows to prevent the citizens from seeing the flames when kindled, and then set fire to the house from the inside, barely giving time for the occupants to escape. The rioters then proceeded to their vessels, after stealing nearly every boat in the harbor to reach the fleet, and then turning them adrift without regard to their recovery. Some few of the inhabitants, hearing the outcries of 'murder!' hastened to the scene of confusion, and found the women in great distress and terribly frightened, and took them to a place of safety. The depredators escaped, and on the next morning put to sea. It is doubtful whether the nephew will recover. A great excitement prevails in the village, and it is earnestly hoped that the villains will not go long unpunished. It has been ascertained that the miscreants form part of a fleet hailing from Cape Cod and Cape Ann."

A French Warrior in China.

A French rival to Ward and Burgevine has been developed in China by the war against the Mohammedan rebels, and he bids fair to share with them the admiration and perhaps the worship of the Chinese as a Savior of the Empire. He has stayed and turned the tide of Moslem invasion of the Flowery Kingdom in a remarkably romantic manner. Rumors of the frequent losses of the Imperialists were exciting considerable attention at the ports open to foreign trade, when it occurred to an intelligent adventurer named Mourens that he had here an opportunity of reaping certain fame and possible fortune by offering his services to the dismayed and disheartened officials. More modest than Ward or Burgevine, he made no attempt to get command, but simply proposed to work a small field piece, which he supposed would be most effective against troops to whom field artillery was unknown. Joined by a Greek of equally adventurous disposition he procured a field piece and small arms, with a supply of grape and munitions, and joined the Chinese armies. Advices from the neighborhood of the last battle fought between the Mohammedans and Imperialists attribute the success of the latter entirely to the Kai-hwa-pas or "blowing flowers cannon," of M. Mourens. The Imperialist army, divided into two sections, under Chenfoo-tae and Teng-ta-men, have captured Chaocheng and a fortified position near Tali, the Mohammedan capital, with unexpected ease; while other important forts have also been taken—all owing to M. Mourens' artillery. The prospects of the Mohammedans, in short, seem almost as hopeless as were those of their opponents a short time ago.

THE ex Emperor Napoleon is reputed to hold $2,000,000 in Dutch railway securities. He had not much money when he ascended the throne, his various previous attempts at power having exhausted means once ample.

STATE NEWS.

READING owes seven and one-half million of dollars.

MAYOR GOOD of Allentown has been re-nominated by the Democrats.

THE Lawrence County Court refuses to grant more licenses to liquor sellers.

AN eel, eleven inches long, was recently found enclosed in an oyster at Pottsville.

THE citizens of Reading have made arrangements for a series of lectures during the coming winter.

E. GREENOUGH SCOTT, of Sunbury, has received the Democratic nomination for Congress in the XIIth District.

SUNBURY is infested with burglars. There is talk of organizing a Vigilance Committee to root out the band of thieves.

CRAWFORD COUNTY has increased 14,786 in population during the past ten years. Meadville has 7,106 against 8,638 in Titusville.

ANDREW KERR, of Danville, a miller by trade, blew out his brains with a heavily loaded shot gun last week while laboring under a fit of melancholy.

A TREE was recently cut down at Coudersport which was 275 years old. A clean cut as though made by a sharp axe was found marking the grain of its 39th year of age.

THE Clinton *Republican* puts on record a sweet squash weighing one hundred and twenty four pounds. It is forty-nine inches high, and fifty-four inches in circumference.

WM. H. DAVIS, a member of the Anderson Troop during the war, died at Pottstown on Friday last, of consumption. He was interred yesterday with military and Masonic honors.

A MR. SOUTHWORTH, of Warren, after holding a good sized frog in his stomach for fifteen years, (we doubt the truth of this) ejected from his stomach, through his mouth, a lively croaker who croaked awhile and died.

A FUND of three thousand dollars has been raised for the benefit of the families of the three firemen who were killed at the recent sugar refinery fire in Philadelphia, and one thousand dollars has been invested for each family.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad is "stone ballasted." For hundreds of miles, as like a rapid stream, it flows from beneath your feet, it resembles the paved streets of a city. There is no sign of earth on it, and dust is a thing unknown.

ANDREW CLARK, of Tryonville, while climbing a fence with a shot gun in his hand, accidentally discharged the weapon into his face. His clothing took fire and he was shockingly burned before being discovered. He died a few hours after the accident.

ANDREWS CLARK, a young man aged nineteen years, and living at Tryonville, Pennsylvania, by some accident discharged the load of his shot gun into his head. He was out shooting by himself and when found was quite unable to speak, and died within one hour.

THE Susquehanna Iron Company is at present in a very flourishing condition. Last week the names of one hundred and sixty-five men were upon the check roll. The mill is one-third larger than it was a year ago, and orders for bar iron are flowing in from every section.

CORRY overflows with joy, for her new gas works are completed, and all her streets were lighted up on Saturday night last. In fact the little city was illuminated in the exuberance of her wild delight over getting a new supply of gas. Just as though she hadn't enough before.

THE Jamestown & Franklin Railroad Company have now a large force engaged in widening their track between Oil City and Franklin, to prevent the land slides from the bluff on the upper side or the road. The road is already doing a large business, some six trains running daily.

GETTYSBURG has a population of 3,080—being a gain of 690 since 1860; 2,857 whites and 223 colored. Number of houses 563, families 586. Value of real estate $1,925,880; personal estate $1,165,182. Number of deaths during the year ending June 1, 1870, 51; 49 whites and 2 colored.

SALLIE ANN SHOEMAKER, a deaf and dumb spinster, aged thirty-five, committed suicide at Tamaqua, on Thursday last. She awaited the approach of an express train, and when it drew near she threw herself down with her neck on the rail. Her head was completely severed from the body.

THE *Pennsylvania School Journal*, belonging to Hon. Thos. H. Burrows, has been purchased by Prof. J. P. Wickersham and J. P. McCaskey, of Lancaster, by whom it will hereafter be conducted. The price paid was $5,000. The publication of the *Journal* will be continued in Lancaster.

IT is reported that a fine vein of iron ore has been discovered in Crawford county, near the line of the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad. The vein is four feet thick, and underlies four thousand acres. It is said to be exceedingly rich and to yield sixty per cent. Limestone for flux is found on the ground.

THE Fairmount Park Commissioners have tendered the use of the Park to the Philadelphia Board of Education for any day which they may fix upon for the school children to have a grand nutting party. The nuts are very nearly in prime condition now, and as the children had a glorious time last year they anticipate another.

THREE BOYS went hunting from Lancaster last week. One of them, James B. Rogse, was about placing a cap on the nipple of his gun when his comrade, John Kyle, threw a clod of earth playfully at him which struck his hand and caused him to drop the gun and discharge the contents, which entered the brain and instantly killed young Kyle.

THE anthracite coal deposits of our State, underlie 470 square miles of mountain and valley. More than forty million dollars have been absorbed in mining capital, about the same sum in canals, and seventy millions in railroads, constructed almost solely as a means of transportation for coal. Sixteen million tons were sent to market during the past year.

THE Pottsville coal miners met Tuesday and fixed the rates of wages to be received for the month of September. They have an arrangement with the employers to fix wages according to the prices coal obtains in the market—thus both masters and men have an interest in keeping the fuel at a high figure. During September it appears coal sold at $2 44 and $2 60 per ton, at the mines, which figure shows a reduction of 16½ per cent. compared with the August statement. The workmen's wages are correspondingly low.

THE University of Pennsylvania is about to contract for the erection of a grand new building upon a square of ground in West Philadelphia. The plan adopted for the new edifice embraces a main building 67 feet front, 146½ feet deep, including the chapel, and three stories high, exclusive of basement and story formed by a French roof. Connected with this will be corridors on each side, terminating with wings, 60 by 96 feet, three stories high, the whole presenting a front of about 300 feet. The chapel, which will be in the second story, in the rear of the main building, will be capable of seating about five hundred persons. The first floor beneath the chapel, 45 feet square, will be filled up as a library. The entire structure will be of serpentine stone, with Ohio stone dressings.

A GERMAN paper says: "We read with astonishment reports in the French papers that the French residents of Germany are maltreated, robbed, tied up, and obliged to pay even for the protection afforded by inhospitable prison walls against the assaults of an infuriated populace. We should not notice these reports, but as it is said that the Germans in France are already made to suffer all the rigors usually wreaked upon prisoners of war, and as the world at large might suppose we are using our privilege of retaliating, we are authorized to state that these stories of German cruelty, printed in the French Government journals, are without the slightest foundation; and they are of the same complexion as the report that our soldiers are supplied with explosive bullets," &c.

GENERALITIES.

ALDERMAN THOMAS DAKIN has been elected Lord Mayor of London.

HENRY WARD BEECHER has a son engaged in the lumber trade at Albany.

AN exchange thinks grain can now be raised at all seasons—by the elevators.

LUCILLE WESTERN and the Lingards are the only stars now acting in Philadelphia.

THE Kentucky State fair commences at Henderson on Tuesday, and continues five days.

THE crop of shipwrecks during the past year has been very much larger than usual.

THE Jews of New York are about to try the free seat system in some of their synagogues.

TWENTY Chinamen who went to Mexico to fish for oysters were warned away by the inhabitants.

THE railways of this country are said to use 150,000 acres of good timber every year for sleepers.

IT is said that an Alaska euchre player is en route to New York now to play for the championship.

MRS. JENNY SPENCER, of Cortland, N. Y., is the first woman student accepted at Cornell University.

THE institute for colored ministers at Macon, Georgia, will be opened on the 15th of November.

NEXT YEAR the New York *Tribune* is to build a magnificent new office on the site of the present one.

THE Northern Pacific Railroad Company is putting up $200,000 worth of buildings for its own use in Duluth.

IMMENSE numbers of squirrels have been swimming the Ohio River at West Point and Garnettsville, Kentucky.

MR. JEFFERSON DAVIS has authorized his organ, the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, to assert that he is not writing a novel.

GEN. CHARLES H. VAN WYCK declines to be a candidate for re-election to Congress from the eleventh district of New York.

THOMAS HUGHES, M. P., will visit Mr. Goldwin Smith at Cornell University and lecture before the students while there.

THE Democrats of Baker and Early counties, Ga., appointed negro delegates to the Senatorial Convention in the Ninth district.

LOUIS RUTTKAY, a Hungarian by birth and a nephew of Kossuth, is Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee of Iowa.

PEACE Commissioners Brunot and Campbell are to have a conference with Red Cloud and his staff at Fort Fetterman in a few days.

BEARS are ravaging the oat fields in Osgood and Templeton, Canada, the late fires in the woods having driven them from their runs.

MISS GEORGIA LAIRD, of Sardis, Miss., was seriously burned the other day by her clothes taking fire from an ignited match she had thrown on the floor.

THE robbers of the bank at Bowdoinham, Me., now propose to pay 40 per cent. of the money stolen if they be first pardoned from the State Prison.

THE iron monument over President Monroe, in Hollywood Cemetery, at Richmond, is rusting away for the want of fifteen dollars' worth of paint.

SATURDAY the custom of the Pittsburgh postoffice was varied by failing to deliver us at all more than half of our New York mail. Variety is the spice of life.

JOHN ALLEN, once ephemerally notorious as the wickedest man in New York, is dead. We do not know if he be the wickedest man in his present sphere or not.

THE Newbern (N. C.) *Journal of Commerce* says that a woman of that village recently gave birth to twins, which though dead, had each a complete set of teeth.

THE wealthiest people in the world are the Osages. The tribe numbers 3,000, and have, after all expenses are paid, 160 acres of choice land per capita and $6,000,000 in money.

HERE is one of the recent conundrums: What reason have we to suppose that beer was made in the ark? The kangaroo was seen to go in with hops, and the bear was always bruin.

DR. ADOLF LAUN has just published in Berlin a book in two volumes entitled "Washington Irving—Ein Leben und Karakter bild." It is said to be a very just and readable book.

PHILADELPHIA proposes to spend one million dollars upon new city buildings, but hesitates whether to build half a million's worth at once and the rest in three years, or to tax the people for it all at once.

A MARRIAGE ceremony was brought to an abrupt termination at Kingston, N. Y., last week, by a sudden awakening of conscience on the part of the bride, who declared that she had a husband still alive.

A MR. MOORE, of Calhoun, offers a premium of ten dollars in gold for the neatest patch to be put on an old garment by an unmarried lady, to be awarded at the McLean county, Ky., fair.

POLITICAL priests are not an American speciality. In Spain they have caused much trouble also, and are responsible for much bloodshed. There, however, they are mostly of one party, the Carlist.

A CONTEMPORARY says that to prevent having a red nose in winter, a good remedy is to bathe the face in ice water before going out, and to keep the mouth shut for five minutes after going into the open air.

MISS GLYN, who for some years was esteemed the leading actress of the London stage, has become Mrs. Dallas and has come to this country, through which she will travel either reading or acting at the principal towns.

THE Boston *Post* says Jeroboam Hezekiah Snooks has been arrested in Detroit for trying to smuggle Bibles from Canada. A man with such a name couldn't have too much Bible, but then he should render unto Cæsar.

THE Most fashionable marriages now a days are the simplest. Several have occurred lately in which there were neither bridesmaids nor groomsmen, cards, receptions, or display. The fashion is one of the most sensible of modern times.

CENTRAL Mexico is said to have a race of men with cloven feet. This may be an evidence of the correctness of the Darwinian theory of progression, and these cloven-footed men may be just one stage nearer to the devil than the rest of us.

A DESCRIPTION of a dress made in New York is given, which states that it is made of black Lyons velvet, trimmed with corn colored satin, white Brussels point lace, artificial flowers and ostrich plumes, and weighs about ninety pounds. The trail is six yards in length.

FORMERLY we got our New York exchanges before daylight the morning after their appearance, now—probably because the mail carrying trains run considerably faster—the mails usually take at least six, and sometimes more than twelve hours longer to come to us.

A GOOD deal is said about the injustice shown in not admitting females as students at the colleges and academies founded for boys, but there would be a fine old row raised if young men would insist as persistently upon gaining admission to the convents and female seminaries.

THE Glasgow *Times* says that John Tiller, of Russell county, Ky., was taken from his home by a party of disguised men last week and hung. The party went away and left him hanging, supposing that he was dead. His son, who was in sight, came and cut him down in time to save his life.

JESSE LOMBARD, a lad of fourteen years, while attempting to cross the railroad bridge over the Connecticut river at Deerfield, was blown by a strong gust of wind into the river, a distance of forty feet. Fortunately, he fell into deep water, and being able to swim reached the shore in safety.

THE Boston *Post*, leading Democratic paper of New England, is not content with maligning the Germans of to-day, but goes back a few years, for instance it says: "Not for civilization, but to avenge his ancestors is King William pushing the war. History doubts whether they were worth avenging."

THE Sisters of Mercy, Greenbush, New York, have opened a Free Industrial School, in which they propose to teach young girls, in a practical and scientific manner, useful trades and various branches of remunerative industry, such as vest, dress and shirt making, ornamental needle work, embroidery, &c.

COOPER'S novels still have an admirer who writes thus in the Chicago *Tribune*: "Does it not seem like the frogs accusing Jupiter, when Mr. James R. Lowell complains, out of the cloisters of Harvard, that Cooper's women are not reasonable? Well for us if Hosea Biglow had never had a model, and Leather Stocking were the American type yet!"

IN the police court-room at Chicago a wife thus ingeniously explained away serious charges of harsh treatment of her poor husband: "One day, when she was running across the room with a fork in her hand, he jumped in the way and struck his wrist against the fork, wrenching it from her grip by the tines, which he ran into his wrist. Then he undertook to strike her, but she held up a pan of hot dish water between them, and he spilt it all over his head. Then he got still more angry at this incident, and started to jump at her, but his head came against her hand, and he fell down. She took hold of his hair to raise him up, and the hair was moistened by the hot water so that it came off. Then she saw it was of no use to reason with him any longer, and she left the house."

PIER, DANNALS & Co's cream ale is pure and delicious. Ask for it at the nearest restaurant.

EVENING SCHOOL at the Iron City College, corner Penn and Sixth (St. Clair) streets, commences Monday, October 3.

RADICAL CURE Rupture Truss at Dr Keysers 167 Liberty street.

DUFF'S COLLEGE.—Evening classes now open.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.
FIRST NAT. BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA.,
(Late Pittsburgh Trust Company.)
The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a quarterly dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock out of the profits of the last three months, payable forthwith, free of tax.
oc:3:65 J. D. SCULLY, Cashier.

☞MEETING.—The Union Republicans of BIRMINGHAM will hold their Primary Meeting between the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 5th, at TOWN HALL, to nominate Borough officers for the ensuing year.
oc4:e80 BY ORDER OF COMMITTEE.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK.—Will be added to former list of Valuable Stocks to be sold THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, Oct. 4th, at 7½ o'clock, on Second floor of McIlwaine's Auction Rooms, 106 Smithfield street, 30 shares Second National Bank.
oc4 A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

STRAYED.—Came to the subscriber on the Upper Elizabeth Road, on Saturday, the 17th of September, TWO 3 YEAR OLD STEERS, black sides, white backs and bellies, marked on both ears. The owner can have the same by calling, proving property and paying charges.
WILLIAM ELLIOTT,
oc4:e39-daT Gill Hall, Allegheny Co., Pa.

Eclipse Coal Hod.
I am now prepared to furnish dealers with any number of my new improved patented Coal Hod at very low rates. All orders should be sent to the patentee, FRANK L. BLAIR, 225 Beaver street, Allegheny City, or apply to J. DUNLAP, Pittsburgh. oc4:e3

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received by the Committee on City Property until WEDNESDAY, October 12th, 1870, for the furnishing of materials and building STATION HOUSE on Centre avenue, between Arthur and Roberts streets. Plans and specifications can be seen at the Mayor's office.
JOHN H. HARE,
HENRY MYERS, } Committee.
N. H. GLENN,
oc4

SCHOOL BOOKS,
Law Books,
MEDICAL BOOKS,
Miscellaneous Books,
BLANK BOOKS,
School Stationery,
COUNTING HOUSE STATIONERY,
Cap, Letter and Note Papers.
PRINTING AND BINDING.
Kay & Company,
65 WOOD STREET.
oc4

A STATEMENT
OF THE CONDITION OF THE
BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
SATURDAY MORNING, Oct. 1st, 1870.
MEANS.

Loans, Bills and Discounts	$1,17[illegible],916 22
U. S. 5-20 Bonds	[illegible]
Real Estate	[illegible]
Stocks and Miscellanies	9,114 71
Due by other Banks	45,307 44
Legal Tender and National Bank Notes and Checks	102,000 00
Specie	33,978 87
	$2,131,975 47

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$1,1[illegible],150 00
Profits and earnings	234,807 43
Unpaid Dividends and Suspense Account	9,190 11
Due to other Banks	432 18
Deposits	705,365 76
	$2,131,975 47

The above Statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. ROSEBURG, Cashier.
Sworn to and subscribed this first day of October, 1870, before me.
oc3 S. SMITH, Notary Public.

FREIGHT NOTICE.
To South and Southwest Shippers.
We being Agents for no Line, Steamboat or Railroad Company, but General Freight Agents, taking advantage of the great competition afforded by the many lines and routes centering in Cincinnati, guarantee lowest rates and quickest time. Consign all shipments care of
J. C. BUCKLES & CO.,
Cincinnati, O.
se28:e83

ARRIVING DAILY AND FOR SALE.
FRESH BUTTER, EGGS,
APPLE BUTTER, &c.
By BRUGGEMAN & O'BRIEN,
oct No. 290 Liberty street.

FOR SALE.
250 bushels WESTERN BARLEY,
By BRUGGEMAN & O'BRIEN,
oct No. 290 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE.
20 bbls and 75 half bbls. NEW SWEET CIDER, by
BRUGGEMAN & O'BRIEN,
oct No. 290 Liberty street.

FOR SALE.
20 boxes Ohio Goshen,
30 boxes Factory Cheese, by
BRUGGEMAN & O'BRIEN,
oct No. 290 Liberty st.

FOR SALE.
200 bbls CHOICE GREEN APPLES.
BRUGGEMAN & O'BRIEN,
oct No. 290 Liberty street.

FOR SALE.
15 kegs CHOICE N. Y. HONEY,
oct By BRUGGEMAN & O'BRIEN.

FOR SALE.
75 bbls NEW GREEN PEAS,
oct By BRUGGEMAN & O'BRIEN.

☞NOTICES—"To-Let," "For Sale," "Lost," "Wants," "Found," "Boarding," &c., not exceeding FOUR LINES, will be inserted in these columns once for TWENTY-FIVE CENTS; each additional line FIVE CENTS.

WANTS.

WANTED.—A few more BOARDERS at No. 18 Wylie street. Room for gent. and wife. Within three minutes' walk of Post-office. 10-4-T1H

WANTED.—20 good TRAVELING AGENTS in a profitable and light business. Apply to DRS. WOLCOTT & DOW, 10-3 251 Penn street.

WANTED—BOY TO WASH GLASS. Apply to JOHN BEST & CO., corner 3d avenue and Try street. oct

WANTED.—14 Common CARPENTERS for Rough Carpenter Work. Good wages and steady work. Apply at S. T. MILLER'S Employment Bureau, corner of Ninth and Penn street, Pittsburgh. 9-30

WANTED.—SEVERAL GIRLS to work on Pantaloons by the week. Enquire at 53 Smithfield street. 9-29

WANTED.—At Employment Office, 6 GIRLS for General Housework and 4 COOKS. R. H. LONG, 9-29 34 Federal street, Allegheny.

WANTED.—An Active Partner with a capital of One Thousand Dollars to engage in a good paying business all the year round. Address, for particulars, X., GAZETTE office. 9-28

WANTED.—A Position as BOOKKEEPER or CORRESPONDENT by a gentleman with ten years' experience. Address W., GAZETTE office. 9-28

WANTED.—A DWELLING HOUSE in the business part of the city, containing 6 or 7 rooms. Address C. M. H., GAZETTE office. 9-24

$100,000 TO LOAN ON MORTGAGES SECURED BY REAL ESTATE, in large or small sums. Apply to Lock Box 29, se2:c24 Pittsburgh P. O.

WANTED.—Situation as Book-KEEPER, SALESMAN or MANAGER by a young man of ten years' business experience. Would be willing to invest from Two to Five Thousand Dollars in a good paying business where services would be required. Address, stating business, W. W. W., GAZETTE office. 9-24

WANTED.—Several Men for Farm Work, Gardening and Driving. Also, for Brickyard Work. Several girls Girls Wanted for Cooking, Chamberwork, Dining-room work and light work of all description. Apply at EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No. 1 Sixth street, first door from Suspension Bridge

WANTED—MORTGAGES.
One of $600 for 3 years;
Three of $500 each from 2 to 5 years;
Two of $1,000 each from 2 to 5 years;
One of $2,000 for 4 years;
Two of $5,000 each from 2 to 4 years.
THOMAS K. PETTY,
No. 179 Smithfield Street.

WANTED—MORTGAGES.
Thirty Thousand Dollars to Loan
in large or small amounts on property in Allegheny county at a fair rate of interest.
CHARLES JEREMY,
Real Estate Agent,
68 Grant street.

TO-LET.

TO-LET.—One large FRONT ROOM, furnished, suitable for a young married couple or will be rented to four young gents, with or without boarding, at 137 GRANT STREET. 10-4

TO-LET.—A SLEEPING ROOM, furnished, at 34 Federal street, Allegheny City. 10-2

TO-LET.—A Large, FRONT ROOM, for Lady and Gentleman, or two single gentlemen, at No. 41 TUNNEL ST., Pittsburgh. 10-2

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—40 Acres of very fine Land in Indiana township, on which is erected a good stone house of 5 rooms, large log barn, 60 fruit trees, grapes, &c. On this desirable property there are 3 good never-failing springs. This land will be sold at a very reasonable price, and cannot fail to suit. T. R. SILL & SON.

FOR SALE.—A Good Farm of 100 Acres, under the best cultivation, upon which is erected a first rate dwelling, barn, &c. Abundance of fruit of all kinds. This will be sold cheap. HOUSES and LOTS of all descriptions are in our hands, and we will take pleasure in showing and giving full particulars regarding them to all who may call on us.
Money to loan on first mortgages at reasonable rates. T. R. SILL & SON,
oct Cor. Penn and 32d streets.

FOR SALE.—One lot of ground situated on Fulton street, near the corner of Webster avenue, and bounded by lots of Park & Grant, having a front of 25 feet and running back 123 feet to Crawford street. To persons wishing property in that locality the above lot will be found to be desirable, fronting each side on two streets. For further particulars inquire of M. J. McGOWAN,
oct:e23 City Controller.

FOR SALE.—Retail DRUG STORE, in Allegheny, for sale. Old established and very profitable business. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. For particulars inquire of B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO., 76 Wood street. 9-24

FOR SALE CHEAP.—$2,500 will buy a house with five rooms and hall, with four lots 24 feet front by 100 feet in depth, with stabling, fronting on a forty feet street, one-half square back of Pennsylvania avenue, Twentieth ward, near East Liberty. Apply at 174 Grant street, near Seventh avenue. 1u8-WFM

FOR SALE.—A Choice Acre Lot at Neville Station, P., Ft. W. & C. R. W., four miles from St. Clair street Bridge. Plenty of water and fruit; most desirably situated, commanding an extensive view, including ten miles of the Ohio river. Address A. B. C., THIS OFFICE.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN ACRES of land, on which there are 2 veins of good Iron Ore, partially developed, situate on the Juniata River, and within half mile of the Penna. Railroad, 8 miles east of Huntingdon, Pa. Samples of the ore can be seen at Room No. 7, 96½ Fourth avenue. Apply or address as above.
se21:c16 A. H. BAUMAN.

FOR SALE—SMALL COUNTRY SEAT.—Situated one mile from Port Perry. Contains three acres of rich garden land. Filled with fruit of the best varieties, all bearing; 300 grape vines; one of the best springs of water at the door. The improvements are a neat 2 Story Dwelling, with 4 rooms, nearly new; also a Tenant House, with 3 rooms, Stable and other outbuildings. This property is offered at a very low figure, as the owner is moving south. Apply to se22 S. McLAIN & CO., No. 104 Fourth Ave.

FOR SALE.—Engines and Boilers, New and Second Hand, of all kinds, constantly on hand.
Orders from all parts of the country promptly attended to.
JAMES HILL & CO.,
Corner Marion Avenue and P., Ft. W. & C. R. W., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE CHEAP, OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A fine COUNTRY RESIDENCE, containing 20 acres with 3 houses thereon; one, a fine, comfortable and convenient house; good water, and one of the best water powers in Western Pennsylvania for a mill; 16 miles from the city, on the waters of Turtle Creek Road, ¼ of a mile from Stewart's Station, Central Railroad. Also, several good Farms in good locations and houses for sale. Enquire of
WILLIAM WARD,
my11 No. 110 Grant St., opposite Cathedral.

FOR SALE—PROPERTY.
The two story double house, the residence of Robert S. Kennedy, Esq., adjoining the residence of Messrs. Wm. and Hay Walker and Wm. Cooper, in McClure township, on the New Brighton Road, about 3 miles from the city. The house contains 14 rooms; also, ice house and cooling room, summer kitchen and laundry and out house, convenient to the main building; the house is supplied with water and gas. The grounds, comprising about 10½ acres, are tastefully laid out and are stocked with an abundance of fruit and ornamental trees, small fruits, &c. On the premises are a large stable, cold grapery, out houses and gardener's house of 5 rooms. Verner Station, on the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. is within a few minutes' walk of the house. For terms, enquire at the PEARL MILL, Allegheny. 1u12:e94

CHEAP DWELLING HOUSES FOR SALE.—Brick house of 7 rooms and lot on River avenue, $5,000; three lots on Allegheny avenue, each $1,500; store and dwelling in Second ward, $[illegible]; dwelling of 6 rooms, Beaver street, $1,[illegible]; [illegible] Sandusky street, hall and five rooms, $[illegible]; [illegible] by 120 [illegible] street, house of 4 rooms and stable, $3,700; brick house of 7 rooms on Sandusky street, $4,500. Also, others in various locations.
S. CUTHBERT & SON,
se26 55 Smithfield street.

ATTENTION, READER!
Good News for Sufferers of Sore Throat.
WINTER'S
Infallible Cure for Quinsy and Similar Throat Diseases.
At the request of many of my friends who have been cured by my remedy, and being desirous of helping sufferers of this disease, I beg to announce that I have for years been in possession of an infallible cure for QUINZY and other similar diseases, and offer my preparation to all who are afflicted. Many have been cured, and I offer to any $500 for a case I cannot cure. This is no boast, but a reality. Thousands of our best citizens know me, to whom I refer. None in particular, but to all. I guarantee a sure cure in all cases. Certificates of the best citizens can be seen at my residence. Full direction on each bottle of my medicine. Call on me personally or address me at my home. P. WINTER, [illegible] Penn St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

PITTSBURGH
BANK FOR SAVINGS,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of six per cent., free of tax, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—Geo. A. Berry, President; S. H. Hartman, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Sellers, C. Zug, Felix R. Brunot, Joshua Rhodes, Jno. Scott, Robt. C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
D. W. & A. S. Bell, Solicitors.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1870.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESS, XXIII DISTRICT,
JAMES S. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh.
CONGRESS, XXIIId DISTRICT,
EBENEZER McJUNKIN.
STATE SENATOR,
GEORGE H. ANDERSON, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY.
D. N. WHITE, Sewickley.
JOHN H. KERR, Pittsburgh.
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny.
JOHN S. ROSS, Pittsburgh.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, South Pittsburgh.
JAMES TAYLOR, Pittsburgh.
PROTHONOTARY,
JOSEPH BOSS, Pittsburgh.
COMMISSIONER,
JOHN A. SCOTT, Allegheny.
CORONER,
J. G. WEST, Pittsburgh.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN YOUNG, Jr., Robinson Township.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
THOMAS VARNER, Baldwin township.

POOR MAN UNFIT TO BE A JUROR!—HE IS NOT TO BE TRUSTED BECAUSE HE IS POOR!—ENGLISH LAWS SHOULD BE THE LAWS OF AMERICA!—FARMERS TO BE SACRIFICED AND THEIR PAY TO BE REDUCED TO ONE DOLLAR PER DAY!—THE OBJECT OF THE REFORMERS!

Read what their organ says:

"YES! WE DO OBJECT TO THIS ASTONISHING AND UNNECESSARY ADDITION TO THE PUBLIC BURTHENS. WHEN THE "GAZETTE" SAYS THAT "THERE IS NO CLASS OF MEN MORE POORLY PAID" IT ONLY SHOWS THAT IT HAS NO CONCEPTION OF THE NATURE OF THE INSTITUTION IN SUPPOSING THAT IT WAS EVER INTENDED TO BE A *PAYING OFFICE*. WE BEG TO SAY THAT THE OBLIGATION TO SERVICE ON JURORS IS PROPERLY A *DUTY* OR BURTHEN JUST AS MUCH AS ROAD OR MILITARY SERVICE, WHICH OUGHT TO FALL, AND WOULD UNDER A PROPER ADMINISTRATION AS IT DOES IN ENGLAND, ON THOSE WHO ARE MOST ABLE TO BEAR IT, AND WHOSE COMPARATIVE EASE AND HABITS OF LIFE BEST FIT THEM FOR ITS PERFORMANCE.

WE ARE ADVISED BY GENTLEMEN FAMILIAR WITH THE COURTS, THAT EVEN AT THE OLD RATE OF COMPENSATION, IT WAS EAGERLY SOUGHT FOR AS A *PRIVILEGE* BY LABORING MEN, WHILE THE RICHER INVARIABLY EXCUSED THEMSELVES IN CASE THEY HAPPENED TO BE DRAWN; SO THAT AS A CONSEQUENCE THE JURORS WERE SO GENERALLY INCOMPETENT THAT THE LATE JUDGE GRIER WAS MORE THAN ONCE OBLIGED TO DISMISS AND SEND THEM HOME.—*Commercial September* 30.

PETROLEUM, 32¾@32¾.

BONDS at Frankfort, 94⅛.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113⅜@113⅜.

"REFORM is necessarily aggressive." So sayeth R. B. Carnahan. Amen, say twenty thousand Republican voters, when it comes in the shape of that humbug reform which such men as Carnahan would bring about.

HOW THE CHICAGO CENSUS WAS MADE UP.—We understand that a gentleman of this city, who was in Chicago when the census was taken, was waited upon by the Census Marshal at his hotel, who took his name and the names, ages, &c., of his wife and children. It is probable that this was done with every person who was to be found at the various hotels of that place, and in this way at least 10,000 were added to the population of the city.

MORALLY, intellectually and pecuniarily, I am the peer of the editors of the GAZETTE and *Dispatch*.—*Major William Frew.*

We have never known a man of real wealth to parade his pecuniary successes on all occasions.—*Pittsburgh Commercial.*

Evidently the *Commercial* is not satisfied with the way Mr. Frew conducts the campaign on the stump. Is this one of the reasons it castigates him as above, and throws its influence in favor of Hopkins?

LABORERS! WORKINGMEN! Couple the assertion made by the *Commercial*, that rich men only should sit in the jury box, with the fact that the ticket at the head of its columns represents some six million dollars of capital, and you will readily discover where the real reform intended comes in. The poor men of the county should not array themselves against the rich unless when the latter strive to strip them of their full rights as citizens, and then they should assert with their ballots that they are amply able and intelligent enough to guard their own interests.

IF THE large attendance at public meetings held under the auspices of the Republican party, and the exceedingly thin gatherings which greet the apostles of Reform, can be accepted as good sized straws to show the way the wind blows, we feel safe in predicting an overwhelming repulse of the guerrilla enemy. All the regular Republican meetings thus far have been numerously attended. That at McKeesport, on Saturday evening, was the largest and most enthusiastic ever held in the loyal borough, while the immense outpouring of the masses in Allegheny last night told the story that the old party spirit is aroused and that opposition must and will be crushed to the wall as it has so often been crushed before. Keep the ball rolling. Victory awaits us at the polls.

PRESIDENT GRANT talks little; makes few promises. When he was inducted into office he pledged to faithfully collect the revenues and to discharge the national debt as rapidly as possible. His word has been kept. Through his correct and careful administration of national affairs, he has afforded the people the pleasing spectacle, month after month, of a burdensome debt dwindling down surely and rapidly. Nor is this all. Taxation has been largely reduced and all the affairs of the Government go on smoothly and well ordered. Grant's administration has been eminently successful in all respects, and will continue to be so throughout his term. The September exhibit of our national finances is equally creditable to that of any preceding month and develops a sound and economical management of all the Departments. Let our Democratic friends pay less heed to the reckless assertions of their organs, charging extravagance in the conduct of public affairs and turn for themselves to the figures. The latter won't lie.

WORKINGMEN! FARMERS! LABORERS! The reformers' "organ" has boldly asserted that under a reform administration none but the rich shall find place in the jury box! Are you prepared to put your necks in the yoke set for you? Pecuniary wealth is no guarantee for the brains and intelligence of the possessor; the rich man's son in the college can receive no more common sense and wisdom than the ragged, barefooted boy, may acquire in the free school. What more right then has the man of wealth to sit in judgment upon his fellow beings, whose lives and liberties are at stake, than the hard fisted laborer, whose intelligence may be larger, honesty fuller and discretion better, even if his pockets are not so heavy with golden eagles? None; and the editor who asserts to the contrary places himself in opposition to the fundamental principles of liberty. The *Commercial* and the stump speakers of the Reform party owe an apology to every honest man, rich or poor, high or low, for the utterance of sentiments so base and illiberal and so antagonistic to the idea of Republican freedom and equality. Will they make it?

STRIP THE COAL MINER, the mechanic and the laborer of their rights to serve the country as jurors, and you reduce them from the full enjoyment of equal liberty into a condition of base inequality. The Pittsburgh *Commercial*, owned and sustained by capitalists, the advocate of the millionaire Reform ticket, has dared to say "the obligation to service on jurors ought to fall, and *would under a proper* (Reform) *administration, as it does in England*, on those whose comparative ease and habits of life (the rich) best fit them for its performance." Nay, more. That champion of an aristocratic reform administration, added insult upon insult to the laboring classes when it audaciously asserted that "even at the old rate ($1 00 per day) of compensation, it (the jury box) was eagerly sought for as a privilege by laboring men, while the richer invariably excused themselves in case they happened to be drawn, so that, as a consequence, the jurors (the working classes) were *so generally incompetent* that the late Judge Grier was more than once obliged to dismiss and send them home." Think of these words! Ponder over them! Establish caste in society, deprive the laboring men of their privilege as jurors and how long will the precious ballot remain in their keeping? And how long would our free Republican institutions stand?

IN 1844 the Democrats of the city went singing through the streets a ditty, the chorus of which was to the effect—

"Oh poor Coony Whigs,
What makes you look so blue?
We *will* have Polk and Dallas,
And the Tariff of '42."

They *did* get Polk and Dallas, but the Tariff of '42 was swept away soon after by the casting vote of Dallas as President of the Senate. And the Democracy of Allegheny county sanctioned and sustained the treachery.

Hopkins thinks, probably, that this violated promise has been forgotten, as he is now engaged in playing the same game over. He is for a Protective Tariff now as his Democratic predecessors were in 1844, and will be, as they were, until he gets in office. If *that* ever happens, (which Heaven forbid!) he has the illustrious example of George M. Dallas for ignoring his promise and voting with the rest of his party for Free Trade.

Woodward was the only Democratic Congressman from Pennsylvania who voted against a reduction of the duty on pig iron, and *he has been left at home*. Every Democratic candidate for Congress before the people of this State is an *avowed* Free Trader, except in this district; and here, whilst avowing himself nominally for Protection, he really is, as he must be, in hearty accord with his party elsewhere, on this question. The crack of the Democratic whip has too many terrors for Hopkins to permit him to vote, if elected, against his party. He dare not do it, and he would not do it. In 1844, even when the Democratic party in the whole State was pledged to protection, it found itself unable to withstand the Free Trade pressure from without, and yielded; and if the party in the State was driven off, then, from protective ground, how can Hopkins expect to be able to stand up all alone against his colleagues. Woodward is a giant beside Hopkins, in intellect and moral courage; yet even he has had to succumb. Do not trust professions from such a quarter, nor let such a wooden horse within the walls of Troy.

SUMMARY.

The announcement that the proclamation of the Government at Tours, ordering the election to take place on the sixteenth day of October, has been received with great satisfaction by the people, is really about the full extent of our telegrams today. It is said that the rejoicing in part, arises over the fact that Bismarck will not then be able to say, there is no Government of France capable of entering into an authorized treaty.

The rumor that Paris mobs were pillaging houses, has been contradicted by French telegrams, and it is stated there was no other foundation for such rumor, other, than that Trochu had nominated military courts to try such offences. We are inclined to believe, however, that these courts would scarcely have been instituted, unless to meet the exigencies of the case, and that the report was not, as French telegrams assert, gotten up by the Prussians to create the impression there was dissension at the capital.

From London we learn that Bazaine has made another successful sortie for provisions, and that the garrison is well supplied, suffering only from the want of salt.

The Prussians are rapidly completing their lines around Paris, and it is expected that active operations against the city will be commenced before the end of the week.

PUBLIC MEETING.

Let no citizen interested in the material prosperity of the city fail to attend the public meeting to be held this morning at eleven o'clock at Lafayette Hall to take proper action on the subject of the new bridge obstruction at Cincinnati, which will impede and seriously damage navigation on the Ohio river. It is a matter of common interest to all our business people that no hindrance to commerce on that stream, adown which we annually send floating acre-fields of coal and tons of the productions of our labors, shall be permitted, and we have but to claim our rights as a part and parcel of the people of these United States, to ensure the protection needed. Let the meeting be large. No business man, merchant or manufacturer can be justified in displaying indifference and inactivity when a great and vital interest is threatened, and we hope that all will thoroughly realize the fact and help make up and frame emphatic public opinion on the subject to be discussed.

Herewith we publish the card of His Honor Mayor Brush for the meeting, which he has issued at the urgent request of many of our most influential citizens:

Pursuant to the request of a number of citizens in meeting assembled on Saturday, October 1st, 1870, I do hereby call a public meeting of citizens, to be held at Lafayette Hall, on Tuesday morning, Oct. 4th, at eleven o'clock, to take action on the subject of the new bridge now being erected at Cincinnati, which is calculated to impair the navigation of the Ohio river, and to seriously injure and conflict with the steamboat and shipping interests of our own and those of every city and town this side of and below Cincinnati on that stream.

The subject is one of vital importance, and I respectfully urge a full attendance of all citizens interested in our national prosperity as a people, in order that a general and emphatic expression of public opinion may be obtained.

JARED M. BRUSH, Mayor.

THIRD PARTY.

There has not been since the formation of the Republican party, any time, when there were not factionists in it, willing to seize every opportunity to do it an injury. Under the terrific excitement of the war, these men found very little chance to gratify their personal ambitions. A common danger made the party too strong. But it is a nature, incident to an American, to grow more and more careless about politics. Satisfied with having established a principle, he seeks rather the comfort and ease of his own fireside, than to enter into the political whirlpool. But while he may feel content with what he has done, believing and hoping that permanent good will result from it, there are always a few discontented spirits, who are ever on the alert for mischief, who have no sterling love for principles that have been established, but seek only to take advantage of the strength of the party to maneuver themselves into power.

The effort of the Third party, is, to-day, an effort of this nature. It is engineered by designing men, who seek self-aggrandizement. If the Democratic party was in the ascendancy we would find these men either leaders or factionists in it. We say this, because the whole course of events that have transpired since the nomination of the Third party ticket, prove the words true.

What are they really doing to-day? Are they endeavoring to advance the interest of this community? If they are trying to effect this, *how* are they trying to do it. Not by any works patent to the people. Will the election of Democrats be of advantage to our citizens? Will it be beneficial to the State to be ruled by the Democracy? Are the urgent appeals made day after day by their organ, of a kind or character calculated to improve or purify the Republican party? What in truth or in fact are they doing to secure the preservation of Republican principles? *Not one thing.* On the contrary they are doing their utmost to destroy the perpetuation of those principles.

What a miserable farce was their convention, endorsing the administration of General Grant, and assuring our citizens they were met to purify the party, whose principles they desired ever to perpetuate. How can they be said to be endorsing the administration of General Grant, while day after day their organ, by vile and personal charges, mingled with vulgar misrepresentations against a Republican nominee, seeks to send James H. Hopkins, a vindictive and relentless opponent of the President, to Congress. What is all their clamor worth, about refusing to accept the resolutions of the Republican convention on the ground that they want "practice, not words," while all the time *they* are swearing fealty to the Republican cause, they are acting directly against the preservation of its principles.

And with all this they have no principles of their own. They gain their whole strength from their claim of belonging to the Republican party. In this consists their whole strength. Without it, they would be hooted from among us. But while they clamor they are Republicans, how are they proving it? They called an irregular convention to correct party abuses. These abuses they complained had crept in through *special legislation*. Whereupon, in order to show how utterly hollow and false was their whole cry of reform, they nominated a *full ticket*. Not only for members of the Legislature, who do the legislation, but for every office in the gift of the Republican party. If they had been honest in their reform they would not have done this. Nothing in their assumed effort required it. It was forming a new party by *force*. It was disrupting and dividing the party from the outset. Their attack was made on *special legislation*, and had *that* been their true object, they would have done no more than nominate men for the Legislature. Having made their full ticket, they were *compelled* to find some excuse as a reason for so doing. Special legislation would not cover it. So they invented the "Court House Ring." Every Republican official had now become corrupt, and every officer was assailed with abuse. The regular Convention met, and outside of Congress and the Legislative ticket, not a man was renominated. Every office-holder was turned out, and new men put in their places. Yet their *whole ticket* was kept in the field.

Now, if these men were honest, why was this. No man nominated outside the legislative ticket could be chargeable directly or indirectly with special legislation or of belonging to any "Court House Ring." Would men, who had no secret purpose in view, and who were really desirous of perpetuating Republican principles, adopt a method not compelled by any necessity, and which not only had a tendency but actually did divide the party. The utter recklessness of their charges of corruption is plainly shown, in their bringing into this fight every man who serves on a jury. Not being able to prove corruption in the Court expenditures, in any honest way, they seek to arraign every juror who ever sat in a jury box since 1864, and charge him as a swindler. Finding that they had been met on every side with proof positive and plain, that there was no ground for this attempt to divide the party, they turned their whole attention to defeating the Republican and electing the Democratic nominee for Congress. This is what they call reform and special legislation.

They are losing the confidence of even the few who yet remain with them. In most places there are not one half dozen sympathizers outside of the Democratic ranks. They find themselves unable to organize their meetings in some places, without carrying a carpet bagger with them, and they *know* there is no chance for their ticket. Why then keep Frew on, if not to defeat Negley by electing Hopkins? This *is* their purpose and intent. This their effort to endorse Grant's administration. This their great love for and endeavor to perpetuate Republican principles. It is all a farce, and from the evidences around us, the Republicans of Allegheny county will roll in such a vote, that it will be a lesson to these Third party leaders for the balance of their political lives.

CRAWFORD COUNTY SYSTEM.

The following districts have made returns of the vote on the Crawford county system. The election officers of the remaining districts of the county will please report at once to the undersigned, so that the total vote can be published:

TOWNSHIPS.—Robinson 2d precinct, Forward, Union, Stowe, Elizabeth 2d precinct, Patton, Robinson 1st precinct, Snowden, Indiana, South Fayette, Harrison, North Fayette, North Versailles, Findlay, Moon, Shaler 1st precinct, Elizabeth 3d and 4th precincts, Crescent.

BOROUGHS.—Elizabeth, Birmingham, 1st and 2d precinct, Temperanceville, McKeesport, Sewickley, Bellevue, Braddocks, South Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH.—Third ward, Fourth ward, Fifth ward, Sixth ward, Eleventh ward, Twelfth ward, 2d precinct, Thirteenth ward, Sixteenth ward, Seventeenth ward, Twentieth ward, Twenty-first ward, Twenty-second ward.

ALLEGHENY.—First ward, Third ward, 1st and 2d precincts, Fourth ward, 1st and 2d precincts, Fifth ward, Sixth ward.

H. M. LONG,
HENRY LLOYD, } Committee.
JOHN HEATH,

DENVER AND THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

(Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.)

PERRY, Kansas, Sept. 23, 1870.

I mentioned briefly in a former letter that I had made a trip to Denver and the mountains, in company with a few friends, ladies and gentlemen. It is a long continuous ride from Eastern Kansas to Denver, 637 miles from Kansas City. But in the Pullman palace cars the trip is attended with no fatigue whatever. Indeed, after our perambulations about Denver and the mountains, the return trip was a greatful rest.

The Kansas Pacific company, with the aid of a government subsidy of $16,00 per mile, finished some two years ago, their road as far as Sheridan, a little ephemeral railroad town in the midst of the great plains, a few miles east of the western border of Kansas, 305 miles from Kansas City, there the work rested for a considerable time. Congress was not inclined to vote any more subsidy in the shape of lands, and capitalists were somewhat slow to perceive that a road through a vast uninhabited region was likely to pay.

But President John D. Perry, and the gentlemen associated with him, never remitted their efforts. The vast resources of Colorado became better and better known, and then the means wherewith to build the remaining 335 miles were forthcoming, and in the summer of 1869 the work was resumed and pushed forward with a vigor and celerity never before equalled, except in the case of the Union Pacific, which enjoyed an enormous government subsidy. On the first of September current the road was completed to Denver, turned over by the contractors to the Company, and opened to the public.

The work is well done. I have travelled on no smoother or pleasanter road. There was some heavy work getting over the "divide" between the waters of the Arkansas and the South Platte, and in running across the valleys of some of the tributaries of the latter river, but no rock cutting. The road bed, however, when made, is as firm as a rock.

For the first 230 miles from the Missouri river this road follows the broad and magnificent valley of the Kansas river, which above Junction City is called the Smoky Hill. But it is all one river. The valley, which I think would average a width of five miles of true alluvial soil, is remarkably straight, although the river, as it make its way down is almost as serpentine as the Mississippi. In fact it is a Mississippi in miniature. These 230 miles carry us through the arable portion of Kansas, and bring us to the pastoral region, the plains—a region treeless and desolate, yet beautiful and sublime as the ocean, covered with a carpet of buffalo grass, so short that it always looks like a well shorn lawn, and so nutricious, both green and dry, summer and winter, that cattle taken off it in the spring are fit for the shambles.

To roll over such a region in one of those princely cars, and look abroad over the vast expanse, which is not level, but rising and falling in long and just perceptible swells and depressions; to watch the curious effects of the refraction of light, giving strong and almost irresistible impression of lakes in the distance, dilates the mind more than anything I ever experienced. This mirage is almost constantly in sight. Then the broad shadows of clouds as they slowly flit across the immensurably broader visible surface of the earth, dividing it into the most fantastic lights and shades, have a singular. ly beautiful effect. And to crown all, and keep the eye of the passenger in an untiring gaze, are the herds of buffaloes quietly feeding at a greater or less distance from the road, or scampering off in their awkward, plunging gallop if they happen to be caught too near the train. We saw some thousands as we came down. Going up we did not see so many. Two years ago when I went up to Sheridan with an excursion party, we saw hundreds of thousands—an unbroken herd for forty miles. Every now and then small herds of antelopes are seen. They are among the fleetest and most graceful creatures living.

It is somewhat singular that we saw no buffaloes except in Kansas. It is true that the grass is better on the eastern than on the middle or western part of the plains; but for a hundred miles this side of the mountains, when the grass was not as good as in Kansas, we saw large herds of domestic cattle, attended by herdsmen, which, as I was informed, were doing very well. These plains therefrom, from Ellsworth, Kansas, to the base of the Rocky Mountains, 400 miles, and for a stretch of from six to eight hundred miles north and south, are one immense pasture, and a very good one. Plenty of water can be obtained in the valleys where it is not now accessible, by digging and pumping it up by the power of the wind.

Seventy-five miles this side of Denver, upon rising to the summit of a little divide, we caught the first view of Pike's Peak. Its huge summit, the gullies filled with large batches of snow, projected above the horizon like a dark rising cloud. It was distinctly visible, although about eighty miles distant. As we rolled on it rose higher and higher, and presently the long chains of the mountains hove in sight. They, too, seemed to rise as we drew nearer, the Snowy Range overtopping the mighty mass which rears its rugged peaks on the side. At no point on the continent are these mountains so lofty, picturesque and grand as the place where they are seen by the traveler on this road for seventy miles as he approaches Denver. The vision is unobstructed as it ranges over a stretch of not less than two hundred miles of mountain front, as it rises abruptly from the ocean-like plain. It is this magnificent view of the mountains as they are approached which will make the Kansas Pacific the favorite route for tourists for all time to come. Moreover, this road brings them at once to the grandest part of the mountains, and directly a. east of the marvelously beautiful parks which nestle like emeralds in the very heart of this vast aggregation of ranges and peaks, blending the beautiful with the sublime as they are blended nowhere else on the earth's surface.

About noon on the second day we reached Denver, as pretty a little city, of some 5,000 inhabitants, as I have ever visited. It is on the South Platte, in full view of the mountains, but about twelve miles from the base. But as I wish to say more about it and its surroundings than I can properly put into this letter, I shall rest here. J. C.

A Little Essay on a Big Subject.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Energy is the expression of that force which indicates life, either in the object itself, or else in some power operating upon it. But for my present purpose it is unnecessary to consider the subject otherwise than as it relates to things having life in themselves. To begin, then, with a familiar example: Little pussy, having yet no cares devolving upon her, expends a prodigious amount of vital energy in whirling around after the tip of her tail, affording great delight to the children, by her rapid motions. This energy is harmless and healthful. Then there is the energy of the young maiden; with the blood of youth coursing swiftly through her veins, her eyes glance like the sparkle of diamonds, and her little feet trip merrily, there she goes, with front erect and smiling face; energy depicted in every throb of her pulse and every heave of her bosom. This is the energy of delight.

The energies of masses of men, when well directed, are of vast utility, fashioning all things that combine to make our hearth a place of comfort and joy. But when these are misdirected—when man turns his mighty power into the narrow channel of selfishness, and regards his fellow-man as only *a thing*, out of which to draw whatever of value may be contained therein, heedless of the misery he entails, then does energy show itself a monster.

This ugly phase of it has been exhibited hereabouts repeatedly, in the formation of "oil rings," and also in a method for depleting the State Treasury; and some persons who now ask of us high political preferment, mainly on the ground of having bled all that came within their reach, feel very confident of their election. May their confidence prove vain.

Then there is an energy where vanity and presumption o'ermaster discretion, and even a wise selfishness. This also calls for public recognition and office; and because the people fail immediately to see the transcendant merits of him who claims their votes, his impatience will afford no delay, but bounds instantly into the mazes of seraphic "Reform." But who is this man, whose purity cannot permit vice and corruption to stalk forth unrebuked? Ask the hundreds of people who trusted their little earnings to his care, on the strength of his printed circular, demonstrating annual profits to them of fifty per cent. Ask the widows who staked their little mites with him. Ask the directors of the company which he had the address to form, whether he made honest and faithful reports of his doings to them, and whether he followed the instructions which they gave him. Ask any of those, in short, whose confidence he held, what they think of him now, and whether they are much impressed with the strength of his "reform" arguments!

Ah, energy is mighty, but it may also be terrible. To the selfish it adds millions, but at the expense of the tears and execrations of his victims. To the vain and presumptuous it gives some present *eclat*, but it ends with the public verdict—Thou Fool. In the well balanced and benevolent man only, does it redound to public good or private virtue. JOHN.

Republican Meeting in Wilkinsburg.

MESSRS. EDITORS GAZETTE: We had a rousing Republican meeting in old Wilkinsburg on Saturday night last, giving unmistakable evidence that the *Regular* ticket will poll the full vote on next Tuesday.

The venerable philanthropist, James Kelly, Esq., presided, ably assisted by the following Vice Presidents and Secretaries:

Vice Presidents—James McKelvy, Dr. John Sample, James Gilmore, Sr., John Black, S. Schoyer, Jr., Esq., Duncan Hamilton, Col. Samuel Elder, W. H. Devore, Thos. Snowden, A. Stoner, John S. Stevenson, Henry Swift, Daniel Double, Luke B. Davison, H. B. Stotler, James Denniston. Secretaries—Wm. Swisshelm, Esq., Maj. John C. Paul.

Able speeches were delivered by J. S. Ferguson, Esq., Col. Thos. M. Bayne and Henry M. Long, Esq. Wilkins is all right. We believe the old party is able and willing to correct any abuses, and inaugurate all reforms that may be demanded, and that there is no use in breaking up and dividing the party in the interest of the old defunct Democracy.

Put us down for our full vote for the Regular Republican ticket.

We are fully awakened to our danger, and the fires of enthusiasm are kindled and burning brightly.

Republicans, stand by your guns and by those who bravely stood in the front for us in time of our Nation's danger, and all will be well.

Yours truly, WILKINS.
WILKINSBURG, Oct. 3d, 1870.

GENERAL NEGLEY.

What They Think of Him in Washington—American Industry has no Firmer Friend.

In the 22d Congressional District of Pennsylvania General James S. Negley has been renominated by the regular Republican convention, but an opposition ticket, ostensibly in the interest of reform, has been put in the field. The Democracy have nominated a candidate with a very obnoxious war record, and hope to elect him under the delusive cry of "Reform" raised by a small faction of the Republican party. We print this morning a synopsis of a recent letter of General Negley discussing the issues of the campaign, in which he ably defends the administration of President Grant and the Republican party, and gives cogent reasons why the latter should be continued in power. General Negley's record as a national legislator is above reproach. American industry has no firmer or more consistent friend, and we are therefore sanguine that the Republicans of his district will return him to Congress, where he has heretofore faithfully labored in their interests. The vote in this district in 1868 was: Negley, Republican, 15,176; Burt, Democrat, 10,696; Republican majority, 4,470. The district may be set down as safe, despite the "Reform" diversion in aid of the Democracy.—*Washington City Chronicle, October* 1, 1870.

CLERICAL PECULATION.

Eight Thousand Five Hundred Dollars Abstracted from the Treasury—A Fourth-Class Clerk in the Office of General Spinner Appropriates Government Funds to His Own Uses—An Anticipated Trip to England—The Pangs of Conscience—Return of the Culprit—He Makes a Confession—Committed to Jail in Default of $10,000 Bail.

A fourth-class clerk in the Redemption Division of the Treasury Department, named Charles C. Edwins, recently received leave of absence for the purpose of taking a pleasant tour with his wife, to whom he had been recently married. On Thursday morning last, as General Spinner, the Treasurer, was preparing to go to breakfast, he was surprised at receiving a visit from Mr. Edwins, who he considered off on his pleasure trip, enjoying himself. The visitor requested the General's attention for a few minutes, and immediately spread before the eyes of that astounded official bills of exchange on London, gold coin of the British dominion, two tickets for first-class berths in the steamer for England, and some United States bonds, amounting to about $1,500, and told him they were the proceeds of funds abstracted from his office. The General gazed in a bewildered way at his clerk, and said that whoever had committed the robbery evidently intended to have made a trip to Europe. The good old gentleman had not for a moment suspected that one of his trusted clerks had been violating the confidence he had reposed in him, but rather supposed he had, while away, discovered the particulars of some delinquent, and had come back with what he placed before him to be added to what is known as the "conscience fund." His astonishment may be imagined when the man before him said his conjecture as to the intention of the thief taking a trip to Europe was correct, and that he was the man. He then told him he had been in New York and on the point of going to England in company with his wife; that he had been for months taking the money of the Department and using it for his own purposes and for speculation; that it had been his intention about that time to have been several hundred miles out at sea, but at the last moment before the sailing of the steamer he had changed his mind and come back to tell him all. He then said if the General would replace him he would soon succeed in making good any deficiency. The Treasurer replied to this modest solicitation by saying that the request would require some consideration. A little discussion then ensued, when the faithless clerk explained how he managed to cover the traces of his frauds. His duties were the receiving of packages of bank notes brought by Adams Express from the banks in different parts of the country for redemption by the Treasury. Colonel Jones, head of the division, received the packages, called out the amounts to Edwins, who entered the same in the book and passed away the notes. He kept what he desired to purloin one side and carried them off, replacing them out of what came next day, and so on. The explanation had gone so far as this, when General Spinner called to his aid some of the officials who had charge of these matters, and an investigation of books and money was entered upon.

The result of the investigation showed a deficit in the funds Edwins had charge of, and which were supposed, up to the time he left to go on his pleasure trip to be intact, to amount to the large sum of $8,500. This made matters look more serious than was at first supposed, and the Solicitor of the Treasury was called into council. Edwins was brought before them, and he did not deny having taken the amount found deficient; in fact, he probably did not know exactly what he had taken. He protested, however, that what he had brought back was all that was now left of it. He denied having gambled it away, and all the explanation he would give was that he had lost it by speculation. The Treasury officials had the matter under investigation until yesterday to arrive at the information above given to the extent of the fraud, and then came to the conclusion to resort to a criminal prosecution. Edwins was brought before Judge Snell, at the Police Court yesterday, on the charge of embezzlement, and, having waived an examination, was committed to jail in default of $10,000 bail.

Edwins is a man about thirty-five years of age, and married the daughter of a gentleman holding a confidential position in General Spinner's office, and has thus brought disgrace on a respectable family, in addition to ruining his own prospects for life. General Spinner remarked yesterday that many who have known Edwins, and the family who have had the misfortune to be allied to him by marriage, have expressed regret for them, but not one had spoken a word of sympathy to him. In reply to an inquiry why he should be sympathized with, he said he loses something like $7,000 by the transaction, the terms of his bonds as Treasurer holding him responsible for the fidelity of those to whom he intrusts the care of the public funds.—*Washington City Chronicle*, Oct. 1, 1870.

THE New Castle *Courant* truthfully remarks: The coming election is of vast importance. The success of Republican principles for the next ten years depends on its result! This is the year of the State apportionment, and should the power fall into the hands of the Democracy it will inevitably so apportion the State, as to weaken our strength if not entirely destroy it. Our opponents are fully aroused to the vast importance of this election, and are working day and night for success. They will poll all their vote. We must poll all ours. It is a time of all others when men should not trifle with their votes. It is no time for compliment, but for hard, earnest work.

PURE LIQUORS, PURE LIQUORS, FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.

Cognac Brandy. | Sherry Wine.
Old Otard Brandy. | Port Wine.
PINCT, CUSTILLION & CO'S Very Old COGNAC.
Madeira Wine. | Claret Wine.
Catawba Wine. | Muscatel Wine.
Speer's Port Grape Wine: also English and Scotch Ales, Mours & Sons', Yourgeh's, Campbell's, Alsop's, Bass & Co's, warranted the genuine article. Sold at the lowest prices, by the case or bottle, at JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S DRUG STORE, and Family Medicine Depot, Corner of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) Streets.
Go to JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S Drug Store, corner of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets, for the finest cigars in the city. Imported and domestic of all kinds sold lower than elsewhere. Remember the place, corner of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets.

BEAR IN MIND.

When disease has undermined the health, and physical system has become prostrated, a stimulant that will not only strengthen, but remove the cause, should be immediately resorted to. Mental distress is also a fruitful source of the breaking down of the constitution, and the ravages of this enemy to health are truly alarming. For all such maladies Hostetter's Stomach Bitters have been found unsurpassed. By acting directly upon the digestive organs, they remove the heavy, disagreeable feeling after eating, so often complained of by persons of a delicate temperament. As soon as digestion is restored, the patient finds his strength increasing, and his general health improved.

Thousands of persons certify that it may be relied on in all cases of weakness or nervous debility attendant upon sedentary habits. The generality of Bitters are so disagreeable to the taste that they are objectionable to a weak stomach. This is not the case with Hostetter's Bitters, which will be found mild and extremely pleasant. Balsamic plants, barks and roots contribute their restorative juices to render it soothing and strengthening. Its basis is the only pure stimulant which has ever been produced, containing no *fusil oil*, or any other deleterious element, the most careful and skillful chemists have analyzed the Bitters and pronounce them harmless. This is scientific testimony; but the testimony of the hundreds of thousands who have experienced the preventive and curative effects of the GREAT VEGETABLE TONIC and ALTERATIVE of modern times is still more conclusive. In Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Nervous Complaints, Chronic Complaints and general debility it is as nearly infallible as anything in this fallible world can be.

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IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
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STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
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Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRAFF, HUGUS & CO.,
Manufacturers of
Cooking and Heating
STOVES,
RANGES, FURNACES,
AND
Fine Grate Fronts,
INCLUDING THE
COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,
Confidence Cook Stove,
The Boston
DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED
Cooking Range,
Nile's Improved Star Range,
AND
FIERY FURNACE.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
206 and 208
Liberty Street.

GRATES! GRATES! GRATES!
Keep Your Houses Clean,
AND
SAVE FUEL,
BY USING THE
Wellman Patent Reflector Grate,
WHICH STANDS WITHOUT A RIVAL.
We claim for it the following advantages over any other in use:
1st. As a radiator of heat it has double the intensity.
2d. It is unquestionably the most cleanly—very little soot or ashes escaping into the room—which in the ordinary Grate, proves so detrimental to carpets and furniture.
3d. The combustion is *perfect*. There is no waste in unburnt cinders—every ounce of the fuel is so completely consumed, that nothing remains but the finest ashes.
4th. As an economiser of fuel—there being an actual saving of at least 25 per cent.
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6th. It is set so deep in the chimney, that it is much safer, and also less liable to puff in windy weather.
7th. A slight motion of the shaker cleanses the entire fire, and causes it to burn with great brilliancy and intensity of heat.
Samples may be seen and references had at the store of W. BARNES, corner of 3d avenue and Market street, Pittsburgh; W. F. GOODWIN, 68 Federal street, Allegheny, or at the FOUNDRY, corner Duquesne Way and Water street, Pittsburgh.
Parties who are building, or who contemplate changing Grates, are respectfully requested to examine "The Wellman." Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.
L. H. SMITH & CO.,
Manufacturers,
West Point Foundry.

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Popular Prices
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
Great Bargains in Plaid and Striped
Long and Square Shawls.
At $1.50.
EMBOSSED CLOTH SKIRTS.
At 75c., Men's White Dress Shirts,
At $1.00, Men's Plain and Plaid Woolen Shirts,
At 37½c., Men's Undershirts and Drawers.
At 6¼c., Children's Balmoral Hose,
At 12½c., Ladies' Lace Collars.
At 12½c., Cotton Batting, a bargain.
THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN
Hats and Bonnets,
RIBBONS, FLOWERS,
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AND OTHER NOVELTIES IN FEATHERS.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
Cloth Suits, Velveteens,
Underwear, Hosiery,
Gloves, Notions, &c.,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
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DRY GOODS
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
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DRESS GOODS,
In all New Fabrics and Colors.
Cassimeres,
Waterproof Cloths,
All kinds of Plain and Fancy Flan'ls,
Country Blankets,
White and Colored Quilts,
Table Linens, &c., at very low prices.
At 50c., Double Warp Black Alpacas, a special bargain.
At 12½c., Plain Colored Poplins,
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At 35c., Plaid Poplins, beautiful styles.
At 18¾c., Bookfold Shirt Flannels,
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POPULAR GOODS. LOW PRICES.
BELL & MOORHOUSE,
NO. 21 FIFTH AVENUE,
New Goods!! New Goods!!
33 PER CENT.
UNDER LAST YEAR'S PRICES!!
Shawls, Plaids, Silks, Dresses,
BLANKETS, FLANNELS, CHINTZES, LINENS.

NEW GOODS
HATS, CAPS,
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M'CORD & CO.,
131 Wood Street,
Have on hand the Largest and Most Complete Stock of HATS, CAPS and LADIES' FURS ever brought to this city, embracing every Style and Quality.
MERCHANTS are requested to call and examine our stock. Our Goods are BOUGHT DIRECT from the Manufacturer FOR CASH which enables us to sell as low as any House in the country.
Orders Promptly Filled.
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Would Invite the Attention of
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Which have been Imported direct from Manufacturers. Also to their Assortment of
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We are just receiving everything in
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We are Prepared to Contract for
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Of the most approved plan, using
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Can refer to buildings using
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FOR THE PAST
TEN YEARS.
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WE NOW OFFER
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EASTERN PRICES.
BUYERS ARE INVITED TO
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Pork Packers,
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Extra No. 1 and No. 2 Lard Oil.
HAVE IN STORE AND FOR SALE.

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Fine Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobacco,
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DOUBLE BARREL
SHOT GUNS!
The shooting season has just commenced, and I have a fine assortment of Double and Single Barrel Shot Guns, varying in price from $8 50 to $150 00, some of them very fine. Sportsmen will do well to call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere at
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Ground and Repaired in the best manner. Also, STAMPS, BRANDS and CANCELLING BRANDS made and repaired at
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LARGE ASSORTMENT,
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We call the attention of the Trade to our NEW STOCK, the largest we have offered at this season of the year. Our assortment of
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Druggets and Drugget Squares,
Cannot be excelled by any in the market.
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Visitors to the GREAT FAIR are request to look at the
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We have inaugurated the opening of our New Rooms with the
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The very latest Fall Styles.
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BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF
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Interest Allowed on Deposits.
Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.
Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

New York, October 3, 1870.

Money market easy at 4@6 per cent. Sterling Exchange heavy at 9@9½ per cent. Gold dull, opening at 113⅜, touched 113½, and closed at 113⅜@113⅜. Borrowing rates 3-64 to flat. Clearances $39,000,000.

Governments dull but steady. Coupons of '81, 113⅞@114⅛; '62, 112⅜@112⅝; '64, 111⅜@111⅝; '65, 111⅜@111⅝; new, 110⅝@110⅞; '67, 110⅞@111; '68, 110⅞@110⅞; 10-40s, 10?@108⅝; currency 6s, 111⅜@111⅝.

State Securities dull. Missouris, 90⅞; Old Tennessees, 62; New Tennessees, 60⅞; New Virginias, 60; Old Virginias, 60; Old North Carolinas, 50; new North Carolinas, 27.

Stocks very dull but steady.

Canton, 64⅞; Cumberland, 30; Western Union Telegraph, 37⅛; Quicksilver, 5; Mariposa, 5⅛; do pref., 10⅛; Adams Express, 65⅛; Wells & Fargo, 39; American, 38⅝; United States, 44⅛; Pacific Mail, 42⅛; New York Central, 92; do Scrip, 7⅛; Erie, 22⅝; do pref., 43; Harlem, 133; do pref., 12?; Reading, 98⅞; Michigan Central, 119; C. & P., 10?; N. W., 81⅛; do pref., 87⅞; Rock Island, 116⅛; New Jersey Central, 107⅞; St. Paul, 73⅛; do preferred, 81⅛; Wabash, 21⅝; do preferred, 74; Fort Wayne, 92⅜; Terre Haute, 24; do preferred, 50; Chicago & Alton, 112⅝; do preferred, 114; Ohio & Mississippi, 32⅛; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 79⅞; Burlington and Quincy, 150; Lake Shore, 92⅞; Indiana Central, 11⅛; Illinois Central, 136.

Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, Monday, October 3, 1870.

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	113⅜	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1865	109⅞
U. S. 6s, 1881	114	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1867	109⅞
U. S. 5-20 1862	112⅞	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1868	109⅞
U. S. 5-20 1864	111⅜	U. P. R. R.	80
U. S. 5-20 1865	111⅜	C. P. R. R.	92
U. S. 10-40s	10?⅞	Cy. Pacifics	111⅛

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, Monday, October 3, 1870.

The markets are quiet and devoid of anything particularly new or important, nothing at least deserving of special notice. We can report a steady local demand for all of the leading commodities, and a fair volume of business in the aggregate while in regard to values there are no important changes.

APPLES—In good supply, indeed the market is pretty well overstocked, but prices remain unchanged, $2@3 per bbl. for fair to choice.

ASHES—Common soda ash, 4; refined, 4½; Pearls, 9½; Pots 7½.

BEESWAX—Sales at 36 to 38 cents.

BUTTER—Prime butter is scarce and is selling readily at 30, and choice roll might bring a cent or two more. Common butter is dull and unchanged.

BEANS—Sales of prime small white (new crop) at $2 per bush.

BROOM CORN—Is dull but unchanged; small sales at 6@7 cts.

COAL—Sales of Anthracite at $9@9½ per ton by the car load, delivered.

CRANBERRIES—Sales of Sacketts Bell Berries at $16, and eastern cultivated at $15@16 per bbl.

CARBON OIL—Is quiet and unchanged—22½@23 cts in a jobbing way, for standard brands in new barrels.

CHEESE—Is in good supply and lower, with sales of Ohio at 13@14 cts., the outside figure for Goshen.

CEMENT—Sales Louisville Hydraulic at $3@3¼, and Calcined Plaster at $4¾ per bbl.

CORNMEAL—Is being sold in small lots, from store, at 90@95 per bushel.

DRIED FRUIT—Small sales of new Peaches (halves) at 9½@10 cts.

EGGS—We continue to quote pickeled at 24 and fresh at 27@28.

FRUITS—The peach season is over, as the market has been almost bare all week. The offerings of Plums are also very light. Grapes are being sold at 6@8 cts per pound, according to quality and condition.

FLOUR—Is quiet and unchanged. We continue to quote western flour, in store, at $6@7 per bbl., the outside figure for choice (old wheat) Wisconsin and Minnesota springs. Rye flour, $5.50@?.

GROCERIES—The grocery market is steady with a fair volume of business in the aggregate, without, however, any quotable change to make in quotations. Refined sugars are still quoted at 14½ for crushed; 13⅞ for A coffee; 13½ for B. and 13⅛ for extra C. Syrups are more active and choice brands are higher, being quoted at 85@90 cts. New Orleans molasses scarce and firm at 85@90. Coffee steady and unchanged at 20@23½ for fair to choice Rio.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet and unchanged; $1.15@1.20 for fair to prime red, and $1.20@1.25 for white—very little white offering, and it is wanted. Oats steady—we continue to quote at 43@45 buying, and 48@50 selling. There is very little inquiry for corn, either ear or shelled, and the market is dull and prices are nominal at 80@82, on wharf and track. Rye is quiet and unchanged at 85@88. Barley is quiet and may be quoted at $1@1.05 for fair to good State spring, and $1.10 for choice. Inferior is hard to sell at any price as it is not wanted—buyers generally want No. 1, and no other kind and it will sell quicker and at a much better price relatively than No. 2.

HAY—Sales from country wagons at $16@17 per ton as to quality and condition.

HONEY—Sales at 20@25 cts.

HUSKS—Sales at 3@3½ cts.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland at $2.25 per bbl and eastern at $1.75.

LARD OIL—No. 1 extra is quoted at $1.10@1.12, and No. 2 at $1.00.

MILLFEED—Demand fair and prices firm but unchanged. Bran may be quoted at $1?@?; seconds $1.10@1.20, and middlings at $1.75@1.85. Oil meal is quoted at $30@35 per ton at the mills, and $40@42 in store.

ONIONS—Quoted at $3 per bbl. for prime bright and in demand.

POTATOES—Sales of peach blows in store at 75@80 cts per bushel. Sweet potatoes are steady with regular sales at $3.50@4 per bbl. the outside figure for prime Jerseys.

PROVISIONS—Plain shoulders 14½; ribbed sides 17½; Clear do. 18⅝; Breakfast Bacon 21; Sugar cured hams 24½; Dried beef is lower, being quoted at 22@23½. Lard, in tcs 16, and in kegs 17⅜@18. Mess Pork $27.50@28.

POULTRY—Spring chickens are higher with sales at 50@60 cents per pair by the coop.

RAGS—Quoted at 4@4½.

TALLOW—Rendered 8⅜@8½.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.?@1.65 by the car load, with the usual advance for small lots in store.

SEEDS—Timothy seed is dull and neglected, the season being about over, and we now quote at $5 for small lots. Flaxseed is unchanged at $2.15 and little or none offering.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, Monday, October 3, 1870.

The oil market was again exceedingly quiet to-day, the volume of business being unusually light, and while the general feeling indicated weakness there is but little change in prices, as compared with Saturday. Operators generally seemed disposed to hold off for the present to see what course the market is likely to take, and while, as we have repeatedly noted, the chances are that there will not be much change either way within the next sixty days; that there will be a steady export demand for all the oil that offers at present quotations. As we noted in our all last report, however, some dealers entertain conflicting views in this respect, and this accounts, to some extent, for the light volume of business at present; there is no getting over the fact that the market has been a little bearish for some days past, and that as compared with the close of September, prices are lower.

CRUDE.

Sale 1,000 bbls spot at 10 cts; and 1,000 seller October at 9⅞. Quotations may be fairly at 9⅞ for October 9⅞@?⅜ for November; 9⅜ for December; Seller all year, 9@?⅜; buyer all year 10.

REFINED.

Not a single sale reported—market very quiet and weaker. October sold at 23½ early in the day, since offered at 23½; November, 23⅜; December, 24⅜. Buyer all year may be quoted nominally in the absence of sales at 25.

RECEIPTS CRUDE.

Waring, K & Co 440, account T Hackett; F A Bates 235, account D C Herbst; Eagle O W 76, account O S Duncan; Hutchinson O W 574, account D C Herbst; Brilliant O W 146, account O S Goldrick; same 444, account same; A B Mills 74, account W Bartle; Eagle O W 2??, account O S Duncan; River Side O W 2??, account D C Herbst; Goodwin & B 3??, account J B Barbour; H W C Tweddle 5?.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, Monday, October 3, 1870.

CATTLE.

Following shows the number of cattle on sale, the points at which they were shipped, and the names of the shippers:

Shamberg & Haas, Chicago	2 cars
S. Kraus, Chicago	1 car
S. Lowenstein, Chicago	3 cars
Katz & Zeigler, Chicago	7 cars
L. Keefer, Chicago	2 cars
S. Marks & Bro., Chicago	6 cars
L. & J. Shamberg, Chicago	4 cars
Ray & Law, Chicago	3 cars
Sol Kauffman, Chicago	1 car
J. W. Snee, Chicago	2 cars
M. Varner, Chicago	2 cars
S. Lowenthal, Chicago	1 car
Simon Kauffman, Chicago	1 car
M. Kraus, Chicago	1 car
Traurman & Lobman, Chicago	3 cars
Greenwald & Kahn, Crestline	4 cars
Holmes, L. Co., Columbia	1 car
P. M. Snyder, Orrville	1 car
Total	45
Total last week	39

In addition to the forty-five car loads, there were about 150 head driven in so that the whole number on sale did not fall much short of one thousand head, and the market was generally reported a hard one, though good cattle were disposed of without difficulty at, all things considered, fair prices. The great proportion of the cattle on sale, were of the common and medium grades, including quite a number of Cherokees, and while these are better than Texans, they are nevertheless very common, and had to be sold at low figures. It is a noticeable fact, however, that the butchers here are buying more liberally of this kind of cattle than formerly, and it is said that this is the case in nearly all of the leading markets including Chicago and New York; and while these Cherokee and Texas cattle do not make very good beef, it is generally conceded that if it was not for these, prime native cattle would be much higher, and our people would be obliged to pay more for their meat.

The weather was considerably against the market to-day, as the rain probably prevented some country buyers from putting in an appearance, and it was country buyers that were wanted as the offerings were mainly of the kind that they purchase. As already intimated, prime butchers stock sold without much difficulty at about last week's prices say 7⅜@7⅞ and even 8 cts; medium, may be quoted at 6⅛@7 cts. stockers at 4½@5½. It looked at 10:30 A. M. as if there would be a number of common cattle left over unsold.

S. Lowenthal retailed 19 head of commonish steers from Chicago, at 5@6 cts.

Cowdon & Wallace wholesaled to Sheitemantle & Co. 28 head heifers from Lawrence Co., 5.25@5.75.

Vanosel to Sheitemantle 13 head from Lawrence Co., cows and heifers, at 5@5½.

I. C. McNeese 10 head mixed Butler Co. stock, at 4@6.

Jacob Rothchilds sold 24 head Ohio stockers, at 4½@5.

J. L. Badger reports 10 head mixed Butler Co. stock.

Carr & McAllister 15 head from country, and 30 head from Ohio mostly cows and heifers, at 5½@7 cts.

Snee & Chamberlain 50 head, steers and heifers from Chicago, at 4½@5½.

Emerick & Co. sold 36 head Ohio steers, at 5½@7½.

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold about 66 head including 18 for Briggs of East Liberty, at 4½@7.

Holmes, L. & Co. 55 head, at western mixed stock, at 4½@6⅛.

Traurman & Lobman 87 head including 65 Cherokees, sold 4⅝@6⅛ for Cherokee and native cattle, at 6⅝@7⅜.

S. Marks Bro. 167 head of mixed western stock, at 5@8 cts.

M. Humes sold 12 head of Beaver Co. stock, at 5@5⅜.

L. Rothchilds & Zeigler 65 head of mixed Chicago stock, at 5½@7 cts.

Peter Hartman 20 head of Washington Co. steers, 19 from Chicago, at 5½@7 cts.

S. Kauffman 9 head of Washington Co stock, at 5½@6⅛; 23 stockers, at about 5 cts.

M. Kraus & Son 67 head from Ohio and Chicago, at 5@7 cts.

S. Lowenstein 45 head of mixed Chicago stock, at 5½@6⅛.

S. Shamberg & Haas sold 55 head heifers, from Chicago, at 4.60@5.75.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

There was a very full supply of sheep on sale to-day notwithstanding it fell considerably below that of last week, 2,300 against 3,000. The offerings, however, were mainly of the scalawag order, and the soft weather was against this grade of sheep, as the "butler butchers" do not buy so freely when the weather is wet; this is owing to the fact that it has a bad effect on their meat, which, at best, it is no better than it ought to be. The indications at 10:30 A. M. were that a number of this class of sheep would be left over, as holders seemed determined to drive out rather than sell at a loss. Prime to extra sheep sold at 5@6 cts per lb; no bunch of sixty head brought 6cts, and sales were made from that down to $1.50 per head. Lambs may be quoted at $1@4 per head.

Christy & Bailey sold 76 sheep from Washington Co at an average of $1.75 per head.

A. Stakely had about 150; sold sheep at $1.50@4; and lambs at $1@3.

J. W. Unger sold 200 head of common Ohio sheep from Stark Co. at an average of about $1.45@1.50.

M Humes had 74 pretty good fat sheep, which would probably average 4½c per lb.

J. D. Beighley 23 sheep and lambs from Butler Co.

Robt. Kerr wholesaled 200 head scalawags to McMillan & Neely at $1.50; who sold 75 head of scalawags at an average of $2, and the 20 above mentioned at about 75 cts per head profit.

Adam Eckert sold 13 sheep at 6cts per pound and 75 lambs at $1.50@3; also 54 lambs on commission from Beaver Co. at an average of $1.5?

Jacob Keefer sold 100 good prime fat sheep from Lawrence Co. $2 per head to $5.50 per lb; 44 lambs at $2.20@3.75 per head.

Barnes & Buchanan sold 12? scalawags to Hoffman at $1.87.

Wm. Young sold 75 head sheep from Lawrence county at an average of about $2.50 per head.

Jas Shaw sold 55 head sheep and lambs from Mercer Co. at $2.?4.

John Drum had 105 nice smooth sheep from Washington Co. which, it was supposed, would average about 5 cts per lb.

John Fairley had about 270.

Isaac Williams reports having about 150 unsold at 10 A. M.

Peter Sheitemantle sold 10? fair to medium sheep from Butler Co. at $2.50@3 per head.

J. R. Pringle had 250 sheep and lambs from Crawford Co.

John Walters sold 105 head of prime to extra fat sheep, the best drove in the market, at from 4 to 6 cts per lb.

HOGS.

Market quiet, unusually so, while prices are without quotable change. We continue to quote, in a retail way, at 9@10 cts per pound gross.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

New York, October 3.—Cotton a shade easier; sales of 3000 bales uplands at 16⅞c. Flour active and advanced; sales of 8,500 bbls superfine at $4.90@5; extra $5@5.40; choice $5.45@5.85; white wheat $5.85@6.35; Ohio $5.35@6.25. Rye flour steady. Corn meal quiet; western $4.5?@4.70. Wheat in fair demand and advanced 1c; supply light; sales of 76,000 bush No. 2 spring old at $1.08@1.18, No 1 new $1.30@1.31; winter red $1.29@1.31; white western $1.47@1.57; choice new Indiana $1.52. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley dull but unchanged; $1.15 for Canada west. Corn quiet and unchanged; sales of 33,000 bush mixed at 87@88c. Oats steady; western 51@52c; Ohio 53@55c. Hay firm. Hops steady. Sugar in good demand at full prices; Cuba 9⅜@10c; Porto Rico 10⅛c. Molasses dull but prices unchanged. Rice quiet and unchanged at 9@9¾c. Petroleum quiet and weak; crude 12⅛c; refined 25⅛@25c. Linseed oil dull and unsettled. Cheese steady at 5@15c. Pork active and advanced; mess $25@25.15; prime unchanged at $25; mess seller November $24.75. Beef unchanged; middles heavy. Lard quiet; steam 14⅛@15c; kettle rendered 15⅛@16⅛c; also sales 500 tierces seller October at 15⅛c. Whiskey steady at 88@89c. Turpentine quiet at 39⅛c.

Latest—Flour firmer, with a fair export demand. Wheat in fair export inquiry; No. 1 spring $1.30@1.31; winter red and amber $1.3?@1.33⅞. Rye dull but unchanged. Oats quiet and weak; Ohio 53@55c. Corn: mixed 85⅞@87⅛c. Petroleum: demand good at full price. Pork firm, at $25.25 offered and $25.50 asked. Beef nominal. Bulk Meats nominal. Bacon nominal. Lard in fair demand; prime steam 15⅛c.

Live Stock Markets.

New York, October 3.—Live stock: total beeves—6,057 at One Hundredth street, 81 at Weehawken and 13 at Communipaw, making 42 cars fresh, besides 50? State cattle. It is a rainy day, and stock looks bad. Nearly all sold, the owners putting them low. They cost less on the way, and are generally selling ½c below last week. There were fewer Texans—1,300 for the week. The bulk of fair Illinois steers sell at 13@14⅛c, with good to prime at 15@16c; a drove of 160 prime Kentucky grades, 7⅜ cwt, 15@16⅛c; 160 Cherokees, 360 lbs gross, 9⅝c, 54 lbs per cwt; 120 Illinois, 6⅛ cwt, 13@16c; 120 Iowa, 6 cwt, poor, 11c. Sheep—total receipts 20,500 head; for to-day 14,850 head; the market is good at 4⅛@4⅜c for sheep, and 6⅛@6⅞c for lambs; a car of 73 lbs Ohio sheep sold at 4⅞; a car of 77 lbs at $5.25; Canadas of 129 lbs 6⅛c; 2 cars Canada lambs of 67 lbs 8c; a car of 68 lbs 8⅛c; a lot of State of 52 lbs 7c; all selling. The receipt of hogs for week, 1,350; to-day, 62 cars; market steady at 11c for heavy, and 11⅞@11⅞c for light; live 8⅜@9⅜c; a car Michigan of 198 lbs brought 8⅞c; a car Iowa $2.30.

Philadelphia, October 3.—Cattle dull and a shade lower; sales of 3,255 head; extra $8.75@9; choice $9.50; medium $7@8.50; common $5@6.50. Sheep in fair demand and market firm at $?@5.75. Hogs dull but unchanged; sales of 2,800 head at $11.50@12.75.

Chicago, October 3.—Hogs dull and declined 5@10c, at $8.15@9.60. Cattle dull at $3.12½@6.25.

Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, October 3.—Cotton is dull and declined, with sales of middlings at 15⅛c. Flour is dull and unchanged, with sales of family at $5.75@6. Wheat is dull and unchanged, with sales of red at $1.14@1.16. Corn is quiet and weak, at 70c. Rye firm at 80@82c. Oats firm at 38@42c. Barley dull and drooping, with spring at $1@1.1, and winter at $1.05@1.10. Groceries are quiet and unchanged. Butter firm at 30@35c. Cheese firm. Seeds unchanged. Pork dull but firm, at $26.50. Lard is dull and nominal, at 14⅛c. Bulk meats are dull but firm, holders asking 11⅞@14c. Bacon; there is only a limited jobbing demand, with sales of shoulders at 13⅛c. Sides are held at 16⅞@17⅞c. Hogs are in fair demand, but at lower rates at $7.?@8. Tobacco has advanced a price, with sales of 217 hhds. at $5.75@29. Whiskey steady at 8?@86c. Potatoes heavy, and the market is dull and unsettled. Gold, 113⅜. Exchange, par buying.

Chicago.

Chicago, October 3.—Exchange unchanged. Flour dull and nominal. Wheat active and advanced ⅛@1c, at $1.10@1.11 for No. 2 spring; this afternoon the market was fairly active at $1.09⅞@1.09⅞. Corn active and advanced 1⅛c, at 65⅞@66c for No. 2 mixed; this afternoon the market was unchanged. Oats active and advanced ⅛@⅜c, at 37⅛@37⅞c for No. 2. Rye firm; No. 2 71c. Barley active and advanced 2@4c, at 25c for No. 2. Whiskey dull but unchanged at 84c for wood. Mess pork dull at $26@26.50. Lard 15⅛c. Dry salted shoulders 13⅛c. Short rib middles 16⅛@16⅜c. Freights to Buffalo dull at 5⅛c for wheat.

Toledo.

Toledo, October 3.—Flour steady. Wheat quiet and steady; No. 2 white Wabash $1.48; No. 2, $1.32; regular white Michigan $1.46; Amber Michigan $1.35; No. 1 Amber Illinois $1.38@1.39; No. 1 Red Wabash $1.36; No. 2 Southern $1.3?; No. 3 $1.?@1.?. Corn a shade better; No. 1 white 70c; No. 2 6?@?c; yellow 7?c; rejected 66c. Oats steady; No. 1 43c; No. 2, 39⅛c. Clover seed; only limited jobbing demand. Freights to Buffalo 3⅛c.

Louisville.

Louisville, Oct. 3.—Bagging active at 29@30c. Cotton—demand light, but holders firm; middling 15c. Flour in good demand at full prices; extra family $5.25. Wheat dull and drooping at $1@1.15. Corn quiet and weak at 85c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Pork quiet and weak at $25. Lard steady at 15c. Bulk meats steady at 12⅛, 15⅛@16⅛c. Bacon—demand good at full prices and transactions heavy at 13⅛, 16⅛@17⅛c; hams 23@24c. The provision market to-day has been very active on account of the large purchases by merchants in the "Green Line" excursion party.

Dry Goods.

New York, October 3.—Weather unpleasant and trade languid, but prices show no material alteration. Prints are more freely offered at 11⅛c for all leading makes. Brown Sheetings are held firmly at 14c for Indian Head, and Appleton 13⅛c for 2nds, 12c for Augusta, 11c for Agawam F and Great Falls S, 22⅛c for New York mills. Bleached Muslins 21⅛c for Wamsutta, 17c for Dwight Cambrics and 14c for Hope.

Baltimore.

Baltimore, October 3.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat prime and choice wanted but other grades neglected; Western red $1.30@1.32. Corn quiet; white dull at $1.?@1.05; yellow better at 95c@$1.00. Oats firm at 4?@5?c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Pork dull and drooping at $26@26.50. Bacon firm. Lard quiet. Whisky firm at 90@91c.

Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Oct. 3.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; Indiana red $1.3?@1.38; amber $1.4?@1.47; No. 1 spring $1.28@1.30. Corn quiet and weak; yellow $1.?0 in bags; mixed 94@97c. Oats dull and nominal 5?@55c. Petroleum quiet and unchanged. Whisky steady at 89@90c.

Memphis.

Memphis, October 3.—Cotton firmer and held at 14⅛c. Receipts: 1,436 bales; exports 723 bales. Flour steady: superfine $4.75@5.00. Corn meal dull at $3.75. Corn 7?@80c. Oats 48@49c. Hay $20@22. Bran 18⅛c. Lard 17@18c. Pork $25. Bacon shoulders 14⅛c; sides 18⅛c.

Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, October 3.—Flour dull and drooping; extra superfine spring $4.50. Wheat firm; No. 1 $1.09⅛@1.09⅞; No. 2 $1.07⅛. Oats: No. 2 firmer at 40c. Corn scarce and firm; No. 2 mixed 72c. Rye No. 2 66c. Barley: No. 2 firmer 8?c.

Cleveland.

Cleveland, October 3.—Flour steady. Wheat dull and unsettled; No. 1 red winter $1.19. No. 2 nominally $1.15. Corn better: No. 1 white 74c; No. 2 72c. Oats steady at 43c. Petroleum quiet and weak; crude $4.35; refined 22⅛c.

New Orleans.

New Orleans, October 3.—Cotton: demand good; sales 3,300 bales; middling 15⅛c; receipts 5,410 bales, exports coastwise 3,320, stock 14,255.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, October 3.—10 bbls oil, J C Lappe & Son; 8,000 ft lumber, W F Richardson; 8,000 do do, Cromlow & Coon; 1 car iron, Muller & M; 9 do ore, Shoenberger, B & Co; 2 do do, Union Iron Mills; 153 bbls apples, Voigt, M & Co; 35 do do, VanGorder & Shepard; 5 bbls eggs, Arbuckles & Co; 200 sks m feed, J & W Fairley; 20 do oats, Houck, Jamison & Co; 1 bbl apples, J H Aiken; 5 pkgs cigars, Dilworth, H & Co; 12 rolls leather, G N Hoffstott; 20 bxs cheese, T C Jenkins; 5 bbls potatoes, Watt, Lang & Co; 5 do apples, S Devol; 5 cks cider, 4 bbls apples, Bruggerman & O'Brien; 2 cars brick, Park Bros & Co; 57 e oil bbls, C A Wormcastle; 2 bbls eggs, 1 keg butter, H Rea Jr; 2 bbls molasses, Bruggerman & O'Brien; 10 bxs cheese, J A Graff & Co; 3 tubs cheese, J Baldinger.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, October 3—150 bbls flour, T C Jenkins; 1 car staves, W Hastings; 156 bags of wheat, J S Liggett & Co; 100 bbls flour, 51 bxs cheese, Watt L & Co; 1 car stone, Bulman & G; 6 bbls apples, P Duff & Son; 48 same, Wm H Graff & Co; 50 same, Voigt M & Co; 50 same, Houck J & Co; 495 eo bbls Braun & W; 6 kegs lard, H Rea Jr; 10 bbls cider, 56 do apples, Vangorder & S; 11 bxs cheese, N J Braden; 10 do do, T C Jenkins; 43 brls apples, J A Graff; 8 bdls spokes, 10 do shafts, T Hare & Son; 12 brls apples, W H Graff; 18 same, H Rea Jr; 52 empty bbls, B D Moore; lot s iron, Mullin & M; 56 bdls shovels, Myers & A; 9 cook stoves, Nobls & McK; 25 bbls flour, Woodworth & D; 150 bgs barley, Bricker & Co; 7 bbls apples, Henry Riddle.

Allegheny Station, October 3.—1 car lumber, John Nanz; 1 do do, Douglas & Hays; 1 do shingles, W McQuinn; 40 doz brooms, C Hutcheson; 10 bbls whisky, Isaac Stein; 1 car s pipe, J W & C B Davis; 6 bgs apples, R & A Carson; 22 bbls apples, W B Garrison; 1 car shingles, J McBriar; 160 bbls flour, G Stewart; 1 car shingles, V. e?htly & K; 23 bales cotton, Holmes, B & Co; 6 bbls cranberries, P E Collins; 2 cars staves, Ralya & R; 10 doz brooms, J A Scott; 3 pkgs tobacco, E Gleason; 214 sks oats, Adams & Knox; 108 do flaxseed, M E Suydam; 2 cars metal, Pgh Iron & Forge Co; 1 do do, Lindsay & McC; 4 do do, Lewis, B & D; 11 bbls apples, R Knox & Son.

Allegheny Valley Railroad, October 3—4 cars metal, W Smith; 5 same, J W Porter; 1 car oats, J M Bingham; 1 car e meal, R Bringing; 1 car clay, Star F Brick Co; 4 car 1 stone, Shoenberger; 10 bbls refined oil, Wood M & Co; 9 sks potatoes, W Welsh & Co; 1 bx eggs, Paul & G; 50 sks oats, Carothers; 50 bbls refined, Lockhart F & Co; 60 bbls tar, L Oppenheimer; 1 bx t ware, T Musgrave.

Issued by D. W. EVANS, Proprietor of the ONE PRICE DEPARTMENT VARIETY STORE.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

STONE
WATER PIPES;
Chimney Tops,
HOT AIR & CHIMNEY FLUES, &c.
A large and full assortment constantly on hand.
HENRY H. COLLINS,
133 SECOND AVENUE.
ap21:w31

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY.
WARNER'S PILE REMEDY has never failed (not even in one case) to cure the very worst cases of Blind, Itching or Bleeding Piles. Those who are afflicted should immediately call on their druggist and get WARNER'S PILE REMEDY. It is expressly for the Piles, and is not recommended to any other disease. It has cured many cases of over thirty years standing. Price $1. For sale by druggists everywhere.
my7:TTH

DREKA,
Importer and Retail Dealer in
FINE STATIONERY,
WEDDING, VISITING, PARTY AND BUSINESS CARD ENGRAVING.
MONOGRAMS, ARMS, ILLUMINATING, &c.
Orders by mail receive prompt attention. Send for samples. 1033 CHESTNUT STREET, Philadelphia.
se13:d49-T THS

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL,
ED. BARKER, Proprietor,
Cor. Penn St. and 11th, formerly old Canal

JAMES RENO,
SEWER CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.
The laying of Stone Pipe House Drains promptly executed.
OFFICE, 65 and 67 SANDUSKY STREET. Residence, 109 Fremont St., Allegheny.

C. BARNES,
Sealer of Weights and Measures
OFFICE:
No. 5 FOURTH AVE., Pittsburgh.

BALTIMORE HERRING, SHAD, &c.—New Potomac Herring in barrels and halves; No. 1 Shad in barrels and halves; No. 1 Mackerel, all sizes of packages; No. 2 do, all sizes of packages; No. 3 do, all sizes of packages; quarter barrels; Lake White Fish, half barrels; Labrador Herring, barrels and halves; Salmon in kits; Holland Herring, 100 kegs choice. For sale low to the trade.
WATT, LANG & CO., 172 and 174 Wood street.
my9

AGENCY BUSINESS OF ALL KINDS to be transacted in Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, &c. attended to by WM. H. [illegible], 231 Dock street, Philadelphia. Good references given if desired.
ja13:y3

RIVER NEWS.

The river is receding slowly at this point with 3 feet 2 inches in the channel last evening. There was considerable rain in the early part of the day, but towards evening the sun came out and it looked as if the rain storm had been broken. We are in hopes that there will be water enough within the next few days to admit of a resumption of navigation.

The Messenger has commenced to make engagements for New Orleans.

It is not a little remarkable that while there has been so much rain here and up the Monongahela, there has been none of any consequence at the head-waters of the Allegheny—or had not at last accounts.

Capt. Hare has not determined yet in regard to loading the Glendale for St. Louis—he is inclined to wait for more water before commencing.

Capt. Frank Marretta contracted with Pringle, on Saturday, for a hull of the following dimensions: Length, 145 feet, beam, 32 feet; depth of hold, 5 feet; the boat, when finished, will leave for Trinity river, Texas.

Com. Kountz's hull arrived from the boat yard on Sunday evening. It was passed through locks Nos. 1 and 2 by means of caffer-dams, the great length necessitating this method.

A petition is in circulation and is being numerously signed, asking for a reduction in wharfage. Pittsburgh should have done this long ago—but better late than never.

—At a meeting of the St. Louis Board of Trade, on the free wharfage question, Major Shryock made the following pungent remarks. The records show that St. Louis boatmen pay into the city treasury annually the sum of $75,000 to $80,000 in the shape of wharfages, and that it costs the city about $8,000 annually to collect the money. The sum is exacted of boats for the privilege of landing and doing business with the city, and for the priviledge of anchoring wharfboats in the river at the water's edge in front of the city. We are told this tax is necessary to aid in keeping the city treasury in funds that our river commerce, which fights harder for an existence than any other branch of the carrying trade, must pay a tribute to the city of $80,000 every year for the privilege of working hard for her prosperity, risking thousands of dollars invested in boat that are necessarily hazardous property, and then often find the balance of the year's work on the wrong side of the ledger in the profit and lost account.

—The Marietta *Register*, says: The little steamer "Pet," about forty feet long, lately passed out of the Muskingum, on her way to the Kanawha. Built at Brooklyn, New York, and came by the way of Hudson river, Erie Canal, Lake Erie thence from Cleveland through the Ohio Canal to the Muskingum. She has great power for her size, and is to be used as a salt towboat.

—The Tom Rees has returned to New Albany in a disabled condition, and has entered protest. Both guards forward and one entire side are torn off. Her steam capstan is broken, and things torn up generally. It will take at least ten days to repair her damages. Her barges are at Derby Landing.

—The Louisville *Courier Journal*, says: A well-known steamboatman, it is said, is now building a new boat at Jeffersonville, which is intended to beat the Robert E Lee's best time. The boat is to have nine large boilers, and engines to match.

—In swinging round Four Mile, Wednesday night, the stern of the Charmer struck the propeller Brilliant, close by and knocked a hole in the hull of the latter, causing her to sink in water over her deck.

—General Wilder of the Chattanooga rolling mill, has purchased the steamer R. P. Converse for $3,500. She goes in the upper Tennessee trade.

—Capt. Rees Dugan writes that he sold 16½ tons of the pig iron recovered from the Emma No. 3 for $33 per ton, and the boilers for $600.

—Captain Carlton's new Ouachita river steamer was expected to leave Wheeling on Saturday.

—The Richmond will leave St. Louis for New Orleans again Sunday, October 9th.

—The Montana is going to operate on nags at the mouth of Apple river.

—A rise of seven feet was reported in White river on Friday.

RIVER PACKETS.

LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

FOR MEMPHIS and NEW ORLEANS.—The staunch and fast steamer MESSENGER ......Capt. ROBERT GREENLEE, Will leave for the above and intermediate ports direct, on first rise of water. For freight or passage apply on board or to GEO. H. CHRIST & CO., FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

STEAMSHIPS.

TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—THE INMAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS, numbering sixteen first-class vessels, among them the celebrated CITY OF PARIS, CITY OF ANTWERP, CITY OF BOSTON, CITY OF BALTIMORE, CITY OF LONDON.
Sailing EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier 45 North River, New York. For passage or further information apply to
WILLIAM BINGHAM, Jr.,
143 SMITHFIELD STREET.

OILS

W. W. McClelland & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Lubricating, Lard, Linseed, Carbon, AND HEAD-LIGHT OILS.
Office: ROOM 5, GAZETTE BUILDING, Pittsburgh, Pa.
All orders promptly filled, and Oils delivered free of charge in quantities to suit purchasers in the city.
au13:b63

BURKE & WOOD,
Petroleum.
4 PERRY'S BUIDING, Pittsburgh.
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CHARLES C. BURKE,
101 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.
jy30a71

Tack, Bro. & Co.,
PERRY BUILDING,
Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh.
DEALERS IN
Crude & Refined Petroleum.
TACK BROS., Philadelphia.
je29

WARING & KING,
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ECLIPSE PETROLEUM REFINERY.
Herbert W. C. Tweddle,
MANUFACTURER OF
Lubricating and High Test Burning Oils.
ECLIPSE RAILROAD AXLE OIL. Stands great heat without change; remains limpid at lowest temperatures. Special oil for tropical climates or hot weather.
LOCOMOTIVE, ENGINE, MACHINE SHOP. Will cut screws.
SAW MILL AND PLANING MILL OILS. Adapted for high speed.
SPINDLE OIL, WOOL OIL, TANNERS' STUFFING AND FINISHING OIL, HARNESS OIL. HEAD-LIGHT OIL, BENZOLE, GASOLINE, PARAFFINE.
ARMOR VARNISH, to preserve Bright Iron Work and Machinery from rust.
These products are manufactured under Dr. Tweddle's patent by Superheated Steam in Vacuo. The Lubricating Oils are almost odorless, perfectly pure, uniform, and mostly light colored, stand a high temperature [illegible] orders left at 174 WOOD STREET. [illegible]

LONDON BISCUITS.—An assortment of the celebrated Peek, Frean & Co.'s Crackers, comprising the Pearl Nic-Nacs, Gem, King, A B C and C. Just received at the Family Grocery Store of JOHN A. RENSHAW, cor. Liberty and Ninth streets.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DOCTOR WHITTIER CONTINUES TO TREAT ALL PRIVATE DISEASES. That numerous class of cases resulting from self-abuse, producing unmanliness, nervous debility, irritability, eruptions, seminal emissions, and finally impotency permanently cured. Persons afflicted with delicate, intricate and long standing constitutional complaints are politely invited to call for consultation, which costs nothing. Experience, the best of teachers, has enabled him to perfect remedies at once efficient, safe, permanent, and which in most cases can be used without hindrance to business. Medicines prepared in the establishment, which embraces office, reception and waiting rooms; also boarding and sleeping apartments for patients requiring daily personal attention, and vapor and chemical baths, thus concentrating the famed mineral springs. No matter who have failed, state your case. Read what he says in his pamphlet of fifty pages, sent to any address for two stamps in sealed envelope. Thousands of cases treated annually, at office and all over the country. Consultation free, personally or by mail. Office No. 9 Wylie street, (near Court House) Pittsburgh Pa. Hours 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 12 M. to 2 P. M. Pamphlet sent to any address for TWO STAMPS. ap2

MANHOOD HOW LOST! HOW RESTORED—Just Published in a sealed envelope. Price, six cents. A LECTURE ON THE NATURAL TREATMENT, and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, and impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c., by ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c. "A BOON TO THOUSANDS OF SUFFERERS." Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, postpaid, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, to CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO., 127 Bowery, New York, Postoffice box 4586. Also Dr. Culverwell's "Marriage Guide," price 25 cents. my3:w3T

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless, Reliable—Instantaneous—No disappointment—No ridiculous tints—"*Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System.*" Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 Bond street, N. Y. au1:a76

OFFICIAL.

AN ORDINANCE—Providing for Laying footwalks on new Streets.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same. That hereafter when an ordinance shall be passed directing the grading and paving of any street or alley in the City of Pittsburgh, the contract for the same shall include the laying of footways on all the street-crossings of such description as the Street or Road Committee may decide, the cost of which shall be included in the cost of said grading and paving, and collected in the same manner.

SEC. 2. That any Ordinance or part of Ordinance conflicting with the passage of this Ordinance at the present time be, and the same is hereby repealed as far as the same affects this Ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 26th day of september, A. D., 1870.

A. H. GROSS, President pro tem of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW, Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON, President of Common Council.
Attest: H. McMASTER, Clerk of Common Council. oc1

AN ORDINANCE—Authorizing the opening of Webster avenue, from Kirkpatrick street to Somers street.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to survey and open Webster avenue, from Kirkpatrick street to Somers street; and to appraise damages and assess benefits caused thereby. Jas. Cassidy, Robert Inder and James McClung, are hereby appointed, in accordance with an act concerning Streets, approved January 6th, 1864.

SEC. 2. That any Ordinance, or part of Ordinance conflicting with the passage of this Ordinance at the present time be, and the same is hereby repealed, so far as the same affects this Ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils, this 26th day of September, A. D. 1870.

A. H. GROSS, President pro tem of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW, Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON, President of Common Council.
Attest: H. McMASTER, Clerk of Common Council. oc1

AN ORDINANCE—Authorizing the Grading of Bluff street, from Miltenberger street to Gist street.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same. That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for the grading of Bluff street from east line of Miltenberger street to Gist street, and to let the same in the manner directed by an Ordinance concerning Streets, passed August 31, 1857; also an act concerning Streets, approved January 6th, 1864.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 26th day of September, A. D. 1870.

A. H. GROSS, President pro tem. Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW, Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON, President of Common Council.
Attest: H. McMASTER, Clerk of Common Council. oc1

AN ORDINANCE—Authorizing the opening of a Public street, in rear of range of lots fronting on Wylie avenue, from Devilliers street to Sweeney's alley.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the Select and Common Council of the city of Pittsburgh and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to survey and open a Public Street in the rear of lots fronting on Wylie avenue, from Devilliers street to Sweeney's alley, 24 feet wide; and to appraise damages and assess benefits caused thereby, Robert Inder, Matthew Anderson and J. L. [illegible] are hereby appointed, in accordance with an act concerning Streets, approved January 6th, 1864.

SEC. 2. That all ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict with this be and the same are hereby repealed so far as the same affect this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 26th day of September, A. D. 1870.

A. H. GROSS, President pro tem of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW, Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON, President of Common Council.
Attest: H. McMASTER, Clerk of Common Council. oc1

AN ORDINANCE—Appointing Viewers to assess damages caused by the grading of 40th street.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That Geo. R. White, W. W. Young, and Wm. Holmes are hereby appointed Viewers to appraise damages and assess benefits caused by the grading of 40th street, from Butler street to Greensburg Turnpike, in accordance with an Act concerning streets, approved January 6th, 1864.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils, this 26th day of September, A. D. 1870.

A. H. GROSS, President pro tem of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW, Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON, President of Common Council.
Attest: H. McMASTER, Clerk of Common Council. oc1

AN ORDINANCE—Authorizing the Grading, Paving and Curbing of Catherine alley, from Cassett street to Leslie street.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for the grading paving and curbing of Catherine alley, from Cassett street to Leslie street, Eleventh ward, and to let the same in the manner directed by an Ordinance concerning Streets, passed August 31st, 1857, also, an act concerning Streets, approved January 6th, 1864.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed, so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 26th day of September, A. D. 1870.

A. H. GROSS, President pro tem of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW, Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON, President of Common Council.
Attest: H. McMASTER, Clerk of Common Council. oc1

AN ORDINANCE—Authorizing the Grading, Paving and Curbing of 26th street, from Smallman street to Allegheny River.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for the grading, paving and curbing of 26th street, from Smallman street to the Allegheny River, and to let the same in the manner directed by an Ordinance concerning streets, approved January 6th, 1864.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 26th day of September, A. D. 1870.

A. H. GROSS, President pro tem of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW, Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON, President of Common Council.
Attest: H. McMASTER, Clerk of Common Council. oc1

AN ORDINANCE—Authorizing the opening of Hazlewood avenue, from Four Mile Road to Monongahela River.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to survey and open Hazlewood avenue from Four Mile Run Road to Monongahela River and to appraise damages and assess benefits caused thereby John Karcher, Wm. Barker and C. Ohlenhausen are hereby appointed in accordance with an Act concerning Streets, approved January 6th, 1864.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils, this 26th day of September, A. D. 1870.

A. H. GROSS, President pro tem of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW, Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON, President of Common Council.
Attest: H. McMASTER, Clerk of Common Council. oc1

LEGAL.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Whereas, Letters of Administration to the estate of MARY JANE DILWORTH, late of Allegheny City, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to present them properly probated for settlement.
ROBERT DILWORTH, JOHN RAMSEY, Administrators, No. 91 Beaver street, Allegheny City, Pa. se17:d72

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration upon the estate of WM. A. JOHNSTON, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against said estate will present them, and those owing said estate pay the same, to
JOHN C. PARRY, Administrator, 194 Second Avenue. au13:b89

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of NICHOL SOMMERVILLE, late of Allegheny City, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons owing the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all having claims against the said estate are requested to present them properly probated for payment.
JOHN S. NICHOL, Administrator, 177 Federal street, Allegheny City.
ALLEGHENY CITY, Aug 23, 1870.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Savings Bank, entitled the Sharpsburg and Etna Savings Bank, to be located in Sharpsburg, with a capital of $100,000, with the privilege of increasing the same to $500,000.
JUNE 27th, 1870.

500 bbls Louisville Hydraulic Cement, the best in use, for sale by J. B. CANFIELD, 141 First avenue.

CIDER.—25 bbls Old Cider, for sale by J. B. CANFIELD.

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BANK,
No. 80 Fourth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH
CASH CAPITAL..........$200,000
Stockholders Individually Liable.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.
DIRECTORS: Thos. M. Marshall, Wm. T. Shannon, James W. Arrott, Chas. B. Leech, John Floyd, John M. Murtland, Archibald Wallace, Jas. D. Kelly, Wm. Floyd.
Collections made on all points in the United States and Canada. Prompt attention paid to correspondents.
fe10:k43

Tradesmen's National Bank,
WOOD STREET, CORNER SECOND AVE.
INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.
Gold, Coupon Bonds and Stock BOUGHT AND SOLD.
A. BRADLEY, President. W. VANKIRK, Vice President. CYRUS CLARKE, JR. Cashier.
oc9:d4T

Allegheny Savings Bank,
ALLEGHENY, PA.
ORGANIZED IN 1845.
STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.
Deposits received and 6 per cent. allowed on time deposits. Particular attention given to Collections, and proceeds promptly remitted.
Discount days, MONDAY and THURSDAY.
DIRECTORS: James L. Graham, A. Moore, D. DeHaven, John Benn, G. Wettach, Andrew Ackley, S. H. Geyer.
JAMES L. GRAHAM, President.
JOHN W. RIDDLE, Cashier. ju16:a10

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK,
Of Pittsburgh.
No. 33 FIFTH AVENUE.
Capital Stock........$500,000.
J. W. COOK, President,
R. W. MACKEY, Cashier,
W. McCANDLESS, Asst. Cashier.
fe25:z8

THE DIAMOND SAVINGS BANK,
No. 6 DIAMOND, PITTSBURGH.
CAPITAL.........$240,000
STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.
Deposits in sums of $1 and upwards received. Interest allowed on time deposits. Particular attention given to collections, proceeds of which will be remitted promptly.
DIRECTORS: James M. Cooper, James E. J. Allison, Wm. Hinds, Jos. Fleming, Wm. D. Cooper, Abraham Garrison, Andrew L. Robinson, L. Widerheld, N. P. Sawyer.
President—N. P. SAWYER.
Cashier—JOHN S. SCULLY. fe9:y82

CITY BANK,
112 FIFTH AVENUE.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL............$100,000
STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.
INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE bought and sold, and when desired remitted to Europe. Collections made on all and in all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.
DOMINICK IHMSEN, President.
JAMES McCABE, Vice President.
W. N. MORGAN, Cashier.
DIRECTORS: D. Ihmsen, Thomas Rourke, Patrick Kane, Chas. B. Barr, Chas. Magina, R. J. Grace, N. Stupy, James McCabe, Hugh Keating, Terence Campbell, James Phelan, H. A. Freyvogle, Thomas Barnes.
JOS. M. GAZZAM, Solicitor.
jel:k5

THE SAFE DEPOSIT CO.
Of Pittsburgh,
FOR THE
Safe Keeping of Valuables,
Under guarantee, and the renting of Safes in its
Fire and Burglar-Proof Vaults,
No. 83 Fourth Ave.
President—WILLIAM PHILLIPS.
Vice President—HENRY FLOYD.
DIRECTORS: William Phillips, Henry Lloyd, William Rea, William M. Lyon, Jas. I. Bennett, Byron H. Painter, Jos. S. Morrison, George Black, Curtis G. Hussey.
Sec'y and Treas.—S. F. VON BONNHORST.
Open daily from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY,
No. 92 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CAPITAL..........$300,000
Stockholders Individually Liable.
W. H. EVERSON, President. W. C. MACRUM, Cashier.
DIRECTORS: ALEXANDER BATES, A. H. ENGLISH, W. H. EVERSON, W. O. HUGHART, JACOB KLEE, JOHN LINDSAY, D. S. MACRUM, JOHN O. PHILLIPS, B. F. WILSON.
Collections made on all accessible points of the United States and Canadas.
INTEREST allowed on TIME DEPOSITS.
Prompt attention given to all business of correspondents.

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
CORNER FOURTH AND WOOD STREETS,
Pittsburgh, Pa.,
(SUCCESSORS TO HANNA, HART & CO.)
DEALERS IN
Exchange, Coin, Coupons,
And particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of
Government Bonds.
ALSO
Sight Draughts on London.
my1:e82

N. Holmes & Sons,
BANKERS,
57 Market Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.
STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of
United States Securities.
ja30:a1

A CHOICE AND UNDOUBTED SECURITY.
7 Per Cent. Gold FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
Coupon or Registered
(AND FREE OF U. S. TAX,)
ISSUED BY THE
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota R. R. Co.
We are still offering a limited quantity for sale at
90 and Accrued Interest.
Interest payable May and November.
J. EDGAR THOMPSON, CHARLES L. FROST, } Trustees.
The greater part of the road is already completed, and the earnings from the finished portion are already more than sufficient to pay operating expenses and interest on the bonds. The balance of the work is progressing rapidly, in time for the movement of the coming grain crops, which, it is estimated will double the present income of the road. The established character of this line, running as it does through the heart of the most thickly settled and richest portion of the great State of Iowa, together with its present advanced condition and large earnings, warrant us in unhesitatingly recommending these bonds to investors as, in every respect, an undoubted security.
These bonds have 50 years to run, are convertible at the option of the holder into the stock of the Company at par, and the payment of the principal is provided for by a sinking fund. The convertibility privilege attached to these bonds cannot fail to cause them at no distant day to command a market price considerably above par, besides paying about 9 per cent. currency, interest in the meanwhile. U. S. Five-twenties at present prices only return 5 per cent., and we regard the security equally safe.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
32 Wall Street, New York.
S. McCLEAN & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.
TOWNSEND, WHELEN & CO., Philadelphia.
BARKER, BROS. & CO., Philadelphia.
KURTZ & HOWARD, Philadelphia.
BOWEN & FOX, Philadelphia.
DeHAVEN & BRO., Philadelphia.
se27:z80

IRON AND STEEL.

CRESCENT STEEL WORKS.
MILLER, BARR & PARKIN,
OFFICE: No. 339 Liberty Street,
my28:z46 PITTSBURGH, PA.

DUQUESNE WORKS.
Coleman, Rahm & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
IRON, NAILS, STEEL,
Axels and Springs.
DUQUESNE, L X AND JUNIATA
FLAT BAR, ROUND AND SQUARE IRON, BAND, HOOP, SHEET AND TANK IRON, BOILER PLATES AND HEADS, GUARD IRON, DRAG AND DROPPER BARS, FLANGES, CUTTER BARS, CYLINDER IRON, T AND FLAT RAIL, for Coal Roads, CROWBARS WEDGES and HARROW TEETH, SPRING, PLOW AND CULTIVATOR STEEL, STEEL WINGS AND MOULDS, cut to pattern, STEEL TIRES, STEEL SHAFTING, A STEEL, COACH, BUGGY and WAGON SPRINGS and AXLES, CUT NAILS AND SPIKES.
All Goods First Class and Warranted.
OFFICES AND WORKS—16th street and Allegheny River, and 77 Water street, Pittsburgh.
mh9

Pittsburgh Steel Works.
ESTABLISHED IN 1845.
ANDERSON & WOODS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Best Refined Cast Steel
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. ALSO,
Best Refined German Plow & Spring Steel.
CORNER ROSS AND FIRST AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.
au16:n61

PITTSBURGH
Novelty Works.
FOUNDED A. D. 1833.
MOORHEAD, ADAMS & CO.,
Manufacturers of KEYSTONE STANDARD (Fairbank's Patent) PLATFORM AND COUNTER
SCALES.
Janus Faced Patent Door Locks and Latches, Paint and Coffee Mills, &c.
Corner of FIRST AVENUE and GRANT STS., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sheffield Steel Works.
SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Manufacturers of every description of
Cast and German Steel,
RAILWAY SPRINGS, ELLIPTIC AND PLATFORM SPRINGS, AXLES, STEEL TIRE, &c., &c.
WAREHOUSE—83 Water and 100 First streets.

BLACK DIAMOND
STEEL WORKS.
PARK, BROTHER & CO.,
Manufacturers of all Descriptions of
STEEL.
OFFICE and WAREHOUSE—30th 31st and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh.

WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c.

JOHN McKIRDY.......A. TAYLOR.
Jno. McKirdy & Co.,
General Commission Merchants,
Flour, Grain, Seeds, Feed, &c.
No. 351 Liberty Street.
ju28:61 PITTSBURGH, PA.

ESTABLISHED BY A. & T. GORMLY, 1812.
W. M. GORMLY,
Wholesale Grocer,
271 LIBERTY STREET,
(Directly opposite Eagle Hotel,)
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Meanor & Harper,
FLOUR, GRAIN AND PRODUCE
Commission Merchants,
No. 329 LIBERTY STREET.
Consignments solicited. oc1

W. C. Armstrong,
(Successor to Fetzer & Armstrong,)
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT,
ap19:z69 No. 23 MARKET STREET.

L. J. BLANCHARD,
Wholesale and Retail Grocer,
No. 396 PENN STREET.
au1:z9

M. STEELE............J. A. STEELE.
M. STEELE & SON,
Commission Merchants,
And Dealers in FLOUR, GRAIN, FEED, &c. &c. No. 95 OHIO STREET, near East Common, Allegheny City.

JOHN SHIPTON..........A. WALLACE.
SHIPTON & WALLACE, Wholesale GROCERS AND PRODUCE DEALERS, No. Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh.

JOHN I. HOUSE....EDW. HOUSE....WM. M. HOUSE.
JOHN I. HOUSE & BROS., Successors to JOHN I. HOUSE & CO., Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, corner of Smithfield and Water streets, Pittsburgh.

HENDERSON, J. & BROTHERS, 326 Liberty street. Dealers in Drugs, Paint and Patent Medicines.

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, &c.

ESTABLISHED 1853.
JOSEPH BECKHAUS,
1204 Frankford Avenue,
(Above Girard avenue,) PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Manufacturer of exclusively first-class
CARRIAGES,
NEWEST STYLES.
Clarences, Landaus, Landaulettes, Close Coaches, Shifting quarter Coaches, Coupes, Barouches, Phaetons, Rockaways, etc. Suitable for private family, and public use. Also HEARSES of most modern styles and finish.
Designs and prices furnished when desired.
Workmanship and finish second to none in the country.
Fine and varied stock completed, on hand, and in the works. Orders receive prompt and personal attention.
All work warranted.

JOHN Q. WORKMAN.......H. RICHARD DAVIS
WORKMAN & DAVIS,
Successors to WORKMAN, MOORE & CO., manufacturers and Dealers in
Carriages, Buggies,
SPRING & BUCK WAGONS.
42, 44, 46 and 48 Beaver St., Allegheny.
Repairing neatly and promptly executed. Orders for New Work spoken up to good style and warranted to give satisfaction in every particular. Newest style of work constantly on hand. SOLE AGENTS for the New Haven Wheel Company's make of SARVEN'S PATENT WHEELS and Boggs's Patent Quick Shifter and Anti-Rattler for Shafts.
H. RICHARD DAVIS having purchased the interest of Alex. and Wm. D. Moore, in the late firm of WORKMAN, MOORE & CO., the business will hereafter be continued at the old stand, under the name and style of WORKMAN & DAVIS. Orders solicited.
JOHN Q. WORKMAN, H. RICHARD DAVIS.
Late with Citizens' National Bank, Pittsburgh.

ENGINES, BOILERS, &c.

FORT PITT Boiler, Still and Tank WORKS.
CARROLL & SNYDER,
MANUFACTURERS OF
TUBULAR, DOUBLE-FLUED TUBULAR FIRE-BOX AND CYLINDER STEAM BOILERS, OIL STILLS AND OIL TANKS, CHIMNEYS, BREECHING AND ASH PANS, SETTLING PANS, SALT PANS AND CONDENSERS, STEAM PIPES, GASOMETERS AND IRON BRIDGES, PRISON DOORS AND COAL SHUTES.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
Cor. 2d, 3d, Short and Liberty Streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to. mh8:z9

Riesick & Bro.,
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFES AND VAULTS.
NO DAMP. NO MOULD.
ENGINES AND MACHINERY,
BREWERY WORK, REPAIRING and PUTTING UP MACHINERY, HYDRAULIC CEMENT. Corner 17th and PIKE STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa.
no16:q66

O'HARA BOILER WORKS,
F. REPHAN & CO.,
Manufacturers of STEAM BOILERS, OIL TANKS, STILLS, AGITATORS, SALT PANS, GASOMETERS, SETTLING PANS, PRISON DOORS, CHIMNEYS, BRICHEN FIRE BEDS, &c.
Cor. of Second Avenue and Liberty Street.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Repairing done promptly. Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.
F. REPHAN, formerly Manager at CARROLL & SNYDER'S. oc18:p62

Samson Boiler Works,
BRENNEMAN & WARD.
Manufacturers of STEAM BOILERS, TANKS, OIL STILLS AND SHEET IRON WORK, Nos. 20, 22, 24 and 26 PENN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. Particular attention paid to repairing. oc15:d54

FOUNDERS, MACHINISTS.

NATIONAL FOUNDRY
AND
Pipe Works.
Corner Carroll and Smallman Sreets,
(NINTH WARD.)
PITTSBURGH, PA.

WM. SMITH,
MANUFACTURER OF
Cast Iron Bowl Pipe,
FOR
GAS AND WATER WORKS.
My Pipes are all cast invariably in Pits, in dry sand and 12 feet lengths. Also, full assortment of general
Castings for Gas and Water Works
I would also call the attention of Superintendents of Gas Works to my make of RETORTS.

WEST POINT FOUNDRY,
L. H. Smith & Co.,
Corner Duquesne Way and Water Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Manufacturers of the celebrated
ANCHOR SAD IRON,
which is PLANED, not GROUND, and therefore superior in finish to any other.
Send for Price List. au10:b71

ROBINSON, REA & CO.,
Successors to ROBINSON, MINIS & MILLER
WASHINGTON WORKS,
FOUNDERS & MACHINISTS, PITTSBURGH.
Manufacturers of Boat and Stationary Steam Engines, Blast Engines, Mill Machinery, Gearing, Stills, Castings of all descriptions, Oil Tanks and Pipes, Boiler and Sheet Iron Work.
Office No. 12, corner First and Smithfield streets. Agents for GIFFARD'S PATENT INJECTOR for feeding Boilers. jal1:z68

ROLLS

THOS. CARLIN & CO.,
Fourth Ward Foundry & Machine Works.
SANDUSKY ST., ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
Manufacturers of Stationary and Portable Steam Engines, Oil Presses, Pulleys, Shafting, Grist and Saw Mill Work, Rolling Mill and Machine Castings, Grate Bars, Weights, Wagon Boxes, &c. Built to order and have on hand Engines of all sizes.
my16

COAL AND COKE.

Charles H. Armstrong,
DEALER IN
Youghiogheny and Connellsville Coal,
And Manufacturer of
COAL, SLACK AND DESULPHURIZED COKE.
OFFICE AND YARD, corner Butler and Morton streets, Liberty and Clymer streets, Ninth ward; also, Second street, Eighth ward, and at foot of Ross street, P. & C. R. R. Depot, Second ward.
Orders left at either of the above offices, or addressed to me through Pittsburgh P. O., will receive prompt attention.
Refer to whom I am supplying: Hussey, Wells & Co., Wm. Smith, Union Iron Mills, S. S. Fowler & Co., Mitchell, Stevenson & Co., Bissell & Co., Graff & Hugus, Alex. Bradley, Park, Bro. & Co., Park, McCurdy & Co., Reese, Graff & Dull, Wm. M. Faber & Co., J. B. Lyon & Co., James Marshall & Co., Allen, McKee & Co., Union Depot Hotel, Connellsville R. R., Pennsylvania R. R., Allegheny Valley R. R.

Oscar F. Lamm & Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF
CONNELLSVILLE COKE,
DEALERS IN
Youghiogheny and Anthracite Coal
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
OFFICE: ROOM No. 6, Gazette Building.
Orders respectfully solicited. ap29:v14

COAL! COAL!
YOUGHIOGHENY GAS COAL CO.
This Company are now prepared to furnish the best Coal of any size or quantity, AT FAIR RATES. Office and Yard adjoining the Connellsville Railroad Depot, foot of Try Street, Pittsburgh.
Orders addressed to either Mines, West Newton, Pa., or to Yard, will be promptly attended to.
M. P. O'HERN, Secretary.
ap12:v75

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!
DICKSON, STEWART & CO.,
Having removed their Office to
No. 567 Liberty Street,
(Lately City Flour Mill) SECOND FLOOR.
Are now prepared to furnish good YOUGHIOGHENY LUMP NUT COAL OR SLACK, at the lowest market price.
All orders left at their office, or addressed to them through the mail, will be attended to promptly.

FLOUR.

PEARL STEAM FLOURING MILLS.
R. T. KENNEDY & BRO.,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.,
Manufacturers of the following celebrated brands of Flour:
[illegible]
April 22, 1870.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—After June 12th, 1870, Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

EASTWARD Through Trains Leave Union Depot.		WESTWARD Through Trains Arrive at Union Depot.	
Pacific Ex.	12:50 am	Mail Train	11:50 am
Mail Train	8:10 am	Fast Line	12:12 am
Brinton Ac.	10:20 am	Cincinnati Ex.	10:00 am
Cincin'ti Ex.	12:35 pm	Pittsburgh Ex.	2:40 pm
Phila. Express	3:50 pm	Pacific Ex.	10:20 pm
Fast Line	7:40 pm	Way Pass'r	10:30 pm
LOCAL.		LOCAL.	
Wall's No. 1	6:30 am	Wall's No. 1	6:20 am
Wall's No. 2	11:31 am	Brin'n Ac No. 1	7:30 am
Wall's No. 3	3:05 pm	Wall's No. 2	8:30 am
Johnstown Ac.	4:05 pm	Johnstown Ac.	9:40 am
Wall's No. 5	6:05 pm	Wall's No. 3	[illegible]
Wall's No. 4	5:10 pm	Wall's No. 4	[illegible]
Wilkinsb'g Ac.	8:50 pm	Wall's No. 5	[illegible]
Walls No. 6	11:00 pm	Brin'n Ac No. 2	1:20 pm
		Wilkinsb'g Ac.	10:00 pm

Cincinnati Express and Pacific Express leave daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.
The Church Trains leaves Walls Station every Sunday at 8:50 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 9:50 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m. and arrives at Walls Station at 2:10 p. m.
For further information apply to W. B. STOREY, Agent.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for wearing apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
A. J. CASSATT, General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.
je13

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. W. and CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R.
From June 12, 1870, trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, north side, Pittsburgh city time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	12:28 a m	Fast Line	12:43 a m
Cl. & Wh'g M'l	6:35 a m	Wheeling Ex.	10:48 a m
Chicago Mail	7:03 a m	Pacific Ex.	12:00 p m
Erie & Y'gn Ex.	6:53 a m	Chicago Mail	[illegible] p m
Chicago Ex.	10:43 a m	Cleveland Ex.	[illegible] p m
Cl. & Wh'g Ex.	[illegible] p m	Erie & Y'g'n Ex.	5:43 p m
Pacific Ex.	3:08 p m	Cl. & Wh'g Ex.	7:08 p m
Wellsville Ex.	4:33 p m	C. & St. L. Ex.	7:18 p m
Erie Express	4:48 p m	Erie Express	11:18 p m
DEPART FROM ALLEG'Y.		ARRIVE IN ALLEGHENY	
Bea'r Falls Ac.	8:38 a m	Leetsdale Ac.	6:53 a m
Leetsdale	10:13 a m	Bea'r Falls	[illegible] a m
"	11:53 a m	Enon	[illegible] a m
New Castle	[illegible] p m	New Castle	10:23 a m
Enon	[illegible] p m	Leetsdale	12:43 p m
Leetsdale	[illegible] p m	Bea'r Falls	[illegible] p m
Bea'r Falls	6:23 p m	Leetsdale	[illegible] p m
Leetsdale	10:43 p m	"	7:33 p m
Fair Oaks Sunday Church	1:13 p m	Fair Oaks Sunday Church	9:58 a m

Chicago Express leaves daily.
Pacific Express arrives daily.
Fast Line leaves daily, Mondays excepted.
Fast Line arrives daily, Mondays excepted.
All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.
F. R. MYERS, Genl. Pas. & Ticket Agent. J. N. McCULLOUGH, Genl. Manager.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA R. R.—On and after MAY 29, 1870, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will arrive at and depart from the Federal Street Depot, Allegheny City, as follows:
(ALLEGHENY TIME.)

ARRIVE.		DEPART.	
Springd'e No. 1	6:40 a m	Mail	6:25 a m
Freeport No. 1	8:30 a m	Freeport No. 1	[illegible] a m
Express	10:20 a m	Claremont Ac.	11:10 a m
Claremont Ac.	1:25 p m	Express	[illegible] p m
Freeport No. 2	[illegible] p m	Springd'e No. 1	[illegible] p m
Mail	[illegible] p m	Freeport No. 2	[illegible] p m
Springd'e No. 2	[illegible] p m	Springd'e No. 2	[illegible] p m

Above trains run daily except Sunday.
The Church Train leaves Allegheny Junction every Sunday at 8:00 A. M., reaching Allegheny City at 9:50 A. M. Returning, leaves Allegheny City at 12:30 P. M. and arrive at Allegheny Junction at 3:00 P. M.
Through tickets to Butler and Hannahstown may be purchased at Walker's Stage Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, near the Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and at the Depot, Allegheny.
For further particulars apply to JAMES LEFFERTS, Agent, Federal Street Depot.
Local Tickets to all important Stations on the main line of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.
A. J. CASSATT, General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.
ROBERT NEILSON, Superintendent, Pittsburgh.
my28

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.
NEW LINE TO BUFFALO THROUGH THE OIL REGIONS.
On and after MONDAY, June 6th, 1870, 3 through Trains daily (except Sunday) will leave Pittsburgh Depot, corner of Eleventh and Pike streets, for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo, and all points in the Oil Regions.

	LEAVE PITTSBURGH.	ARRIVE AT PITTSBURGH.
Day Express	7:20 A. M.	8:20 P. M.
Night Express	[illegible] P. M.	7:00 A. M.
Way Passenger	9:30 A. M.	
Mail Train		6:00 P. M.
Brady's Bend Acc'n.	3:25 P. M.	10:[illegible] A. M.
Soda Works	6:15 P. M.	[illegible] A. M.
1st Hulton	[illegible] A. M.	[illegible] A. M.
2d Hulton	[illegible] P. M.	[illegible] A. M.
3d Hulton	11:00 P. M.	7:30 P. M.
Parnassus	11:45 A. M.	[illegible] P. M.
Church	1:00 P. M.	10:10 A. M.

Express trains stop only at principal points. Accommodation trains stop at all stations.
Silver Palace Sleeping Cars on Night Express Trains, both ways between Pittsburgh and Brocton.
Through Coaches on Day Express Trains between Pittsburgh and Brocton.
J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen'l Sup't.
JAMES H. BRAY, Ticket Agent.
je13

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME:—On and after WEDNESDAY, July 6, 1870, Trains will arrive at and depart from Depot, corner of Grant and Water streets, as follows—city time:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Mail Train	6:30 A.M.	1st McKeesport Ac.	6:40 A.M.
Glenwood Ac	7:10 A.M.	Glenwood Ac	8:00 A.M.
Way Passenger	9:05 A.M.	West Newton Ac.	8:25 A.M.
1st McKeesport Ac.	11:00 A.M.	Express Tr'n.	10:00 A.M.
Expr's Train	3:15 P.M.	2d McKeesport Ac.	2:10 P.M.
West Newton Ac.	4:30 P.M.	Way Passen'r	[illegible] P.M.
Braddock's Ac.	5:30 P.M.	Mail Train	6:10 P.M.
2d McKeesport Ac.	6:30 P.M.	Braddocks Ac.	7:00 P.M.
3d McKeesport Ac.	10:40 P.M.	3d McKeesport Ac.	9:50 P.M.
West Newton Church Tr'n*	12:45 P.M.	West Newton Church Tr'n*	10:10 A.M.

*Sundays only. All other Trains daily except Sunday.
D. D. ANGELL, Master of Transportation.
ju6

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY PAN HANDLE ROUTE.
CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after SUNDAY, June 11, 1870, trains will leave and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows:
Pittsburgh Time.

	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
Express	12:28 a. m.	12:13 noon
Fast Line	10:48 a. m.	7:[illegible] p. m.
Southern Express	[illegible] p. m.	12:[illegible] mid.
Mixed Accommodation	[illegible] a. m.	[illegible] p. m.
McDonald Accommod'n.	11:[illegible] a. m.	[illegible] a. m.
Steubenville Accommod.	4:[illegible] p. m.	[illegible] a. m.
McDonald Accommod'n.	[illegible] p. m.	[illegible] p. m.
Sunday Church Train	12:[illegible]	[illegible] a. m.

The 10:48 A. M. Fast Line will leave daily. The 12:13 noon Express arrives daily. All other trains run daily except Sunday.
W. L. O'BRIEN, General Ticket Agent, Columbus, O.
W. W. CARD, Sup't., Dennison, Ohio. je15

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

BEAVER FALLS CUTLERY CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Table Knives and Forks,
Pocket Knives,
Butcher Knives,
Bread Knives,
Carving Knives,
AND OTHER
ARTICLES OF CUTLERY
OF SUPERIOR MAKE.
Beaver Falls Cutlery Co.,
BEAVER FALLS,
oc1 PENNA.

Logan, Gregg & Co.,
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE,
No. 52 Wood Street.
Meat Cutters and Stuffers,
HORSE SHOES AND NAILS,
Nail Rod,
BUILDING HARDWARE.
WHICH WE OFFER AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
Merchants are invited to examine our stock.
Orders by mail will have prompt attention.

LEAD, DRUGS, &c.

PITTSBURGH
White Lead and Color Works,
J. Schoonmaker & Son,
PROPRIETORS,
Manufacturers of WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD, BLUE LEAD, ZINCS, LITHARGE, PUTTY and all colors DRY AND IN OIL.
OFFICE AND FACTORY,
460, 462, 464, 466 and 468 Rebecca Street,
ALLEGHENY.
[illegible]

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

Dr. Gilmore, the Chairman of the Committee on Speakers, can be seen at the office of the Executive Committee every afternoon at half past two o'clock. When at any other time the Doctor may be absent, Mr. C. B. Seeley, the Secretary, has agreed to attend to the duties of the Committee, at his office, directly opposite, 87 Fifth avenue.

Rev. W. J. Reed's Sermon.

Persons in Allegheny desiring copies of the sermon in memoriam of the venerated and lamented Doctor Pressley, preached in the First U. P. Church, Allegheny, on Sunday evening by Rev. W. J. Reed, can procure them as published in the GAZETTE of Monday, at the store of Mr. Josiah Craig in the Diamond, Allegheny.

The Eclipse Coal Hod, recently patented will take the place of all others.

Chas. Keesner was fined thirty dollars yesterday by Mayor Callow for indecency on the public street.

Evening School at the Iron City College, corner Penn and Sixth (St. Clair) streets, commences Monday, October 3.

Before purchasing your Coal Scuttle, examine the Patent Eclipse Coal Hod, at the factory, 25 Beaver street, or at John Dunlap's, Pittsburgh.

The Prison Society.—There will be a regular monthly meeting of the Allegheny County Prison Society this morning at ten o'clock, in the Young Men's Home, Duquesne Way.

During the month of September property valued at $3,460 was destroyed in Pittsburgh. There was upon this an insurance of $1,500. There were eight fires in the city during the month.

Mr. Arthur L. Thomas, at Republican head quarters, 85 Fifth Avenue, has a quantity of political campaign documents in the Welsh language, which he will mail free of cost to persons within the county, on receiving their addresses. Welsh citizens will send to him their lists of those to be supplied with the documents.

Lost.—Yesterday a gentlemen while passing up Federal street, Allegheny, lost his pocket book between the Diamond and Locust street. It contained a small amount of money, a number of coupons, and several papers valuable only to the owner. The finder will be rewarded and receive the thanks of the owner by returning the property to No. 236 Federal street.

Real Estate—Sales This Day.—Very important sales, by order of the Orphans' Court, take place in Allegheny to-day: Those beautiful lots on Ridge street near Grant avenue, 250 feet deep, will go at 10 o'clock, the superb residence, No. 64 Lincoln avenue, at 11 o'clock, and the fine residence, No. 229 North avenue, at 2 o'clock.
A. LEGGATE, Auctioneer.

A Meeting of the colored voters of the Seventh Ward, Pittsburgh, will be held at the Franklin street School House, on Wednesday, October 5th, 1870, at seven o'clock P. M. It is desirable that every colored voter of the Seventh Ward will be present, as business of great importance to them will be brought before the meeting. By order of
CHAS. JEREMY,
Chairman 7th Ward Vigilance Committee.

Temperance Meeting.—The first public quarterly meeting of the Young Men's Christian Temperance Society will be held this evening in the Second Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Howard's) at 7½ o'clock. Rev. T. H. Hanna, Rev. Dr. Howard, Judge Black, of Lancaster, Hon. S. B. Chase and Col. Richard Realf, are expected to be present and address the meeting. A collection will be taken up to aid in the furtherance of the objects of the Society.

Pittsburghers will be gratified to learn that track-laying on the extension of the Connellsville Railroad, between Connellsville and Cumberland, has been commenced at the western end, and that a party of track-layers will start from Cumberland on the fifteenth, working westward. President Hughart expects to have the road completed by the latter part of January, and certainly if energy and attention can accomplish it he will succeed.

Letter Carriers' Report.

Following is the report of the operations of Letter Carriers of Allegheny for the month of September, 1870:

	Delivered.	Collected.
Mail letters	45,972	16,784
Drop letters	3,597	909
Newspapers	29,546	943
Total	79,115	18,636

Important to Farmers.

No doubt there are many of our country readers who are desirous of buying or selling some kind of property, and to that class we would state, that they will find it to their interest to get the Pittsburgh Real Estate Register. It is published monthly by the enterprising and reliable real estate agents, Messrs. Croft and Phillips opposite the Post-office, and will be sent *free* by mail to any one requesting it, or it can be had *gratis* by calling at their office as above. If you want to buy yourself a home, or sell your present one, Send for the Register, it will cost you nothing and may prove a fortune to you.

Metallic Cornices.

A beautiful specimen of galvanized iron cornice work has, within a few days been erected on the elegant building of the Duquesne Bank, on Fourth avenue. We believe the work was done by Messrs. Lacock and Hawthorne of Allegheny, and compares very favorably with a similar job on the new First National Bank said to have been brought from New York. We hope this kind of cornice, now, that it can be had at our own doors will be generally adopted in lieu of the wooden bracket and cornice hitherto so common and which is always in danger when exposed to any contiguous fire.

Federal Insurance Company.

Some months ago, when this Company was organized, upon reference to the social, commercial and financial character of its Officers and Board of Directors we predicted that it would at once enjoy a liberal patronage. We learn now from official sources that the business has exceeded the Company's expectations and our estimate of it.

Parties desiring protection against loss by fire, and what prudent man does not? may safely depend on the policies of the "Federal," destined to be one of the best and strongest of our local companies. All losses are adjusted promptly and on liberal principles, and hereafter, as heretofore, losses paid as soon as adjusted.

Strong Walls.

In the three fine stores being erected by Mr. Carr on the site of the old theatre, it will be observed that the inner as well as the outer walls are eighteen inches thick. We allude to this fact for the purpose of commending Mr. Carr's example to others. Builders, for the sake of economy, too frequently build their walls only nine inches, and when the houses are used for merchandise or storage there is much danger of such walls giving way under the pressure of their contents, and when such buildings are burned the walls are almost sure to fall, and human life be sacrificed. Such walls as Mr. Carr is erecting will withstand any pressure to which they will be subjected, and if the stores shall ever burn, the walls will be found standing after the wooden parts are consumed.

Who is She?

Some time since a child named Buckley, formerly of Louisville, Ky., was sent to the Orphan Asylum, on Tannehill street, by the Mayor. The child had been brought here by a woman named Stewart, who had lived in Louisville. The Sisters in charge of the Asylum had procured a place for the girl, now fourteen years of age, and really beautiful, with a Mrs. Rey, on Penn street. Yesterday, as she was standing at the door of Mrs. Rey's house, a strange woman came along, and by some mysterious influence, persuaded the child to go with her to her former mistress, Mrs. Stewart. Mrs. Rey immediately informed the lieutenant of the district, who reported the matter to Mayor Brush. Chief of Police Hague was immediately detailed with instructions to look into the matter. He went at once to a small alley back of Verner's old brewery, and brought the girl out, taking her, under the orders of the Mayor, to the Asylum. If harm happens to her now, after this second interposition by Mayor Brush and his officers, no blame can be attached to them.

The Registry Law.

The following questions were submitted to Judge Ludlow, of the Philadelphia Court, and answered:

To the Honorable, the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas: The following questions are respectfully submitted for the opinion of the Court:

1. Does the power vested in the Canvassers to strike off or draw red lines over the names extend to both days, and the power to add names only to the 10th day preceding election? (Sections 31 and 40 Registry act of 1869.) See answer of Court to sixth question, reported in *Public Ledger* of October 2, 1869.

2. Can a person claiming to be placed on Canvassers' list on tenth (or eighth) day before election be required to produce at the time of making such application a receipt for the payment of a State or county tax within two years of the day appointed for the election? (Sections 31 and 32 Registry act of 1869.)

3. Can the name of any person, even after notice to him, be stricken from any transcript in the absence of such person, except upon the testimony of at least two reputable citizens, qualified electors of the division—(Section 35, Registry act of 1869)—whose names appear on the said transcript, under the head of "private householders" to be given under oath or affirmation, that such person is not a resident of the division, or is otherwise disqualified by law from voting at said election?

Answer to first. Last year Judge P. decided for the Court that the Canvassers could *strike off and add on* both days.

Answer to second. Yes, if his name is not on the Assessors' division transcript.

Answer to third. If the name does not appear on the Assessors' division transcript, a line in red ink is to be drawn through the name, but in the absence of the person the proof must be made by the terms of the act according to its letter.

The Canvassers have the right, under the thirty-sixth section of the act, to revise the extra assessment, and to strike names therefrom of persons not residing in the division on the tenth day before the election. This the Court decided last year ought not to be done in the absence of the person whose right is in question, without full and satisfactory proof by competent and reliable witnesses. The act, however, does not state what kind of proof shall be produced; it ought, however, to be such as above specified, and such as will satisfy officers acting under oath.

Evening School at the Iron City College, corner Penn and Sixth (St. Clair) streets, commences Monday, October 3.

THE CAMPAIGN!

Republican Meeting in the Diamond, Allegheny—Outpouring of the People—Speeches of E. McJunkin, Esq., H. Bucher Swope, Esq., and Others.

The grand rally of the campaign in the 23d Congressional District was held last evening in the Allegheny Diamond. Pursuant to a call the Republicans of Allegheny city to the number of at least three thousand assembled to hear the political questions at issue discussed by able speakers. An excellent brass band was in attendance and discoursed "sweet melodies" before and after the meeting.

At half past seven o'clock the meeting was called to order by H. M. Long, Esq., on whose motion the following named gentlemen were elected officers of the meeting:

President—James McBrier, Esq.

Vice Presidents—Col. James M. Cooper, Wm. B. Rose, John F. Jennings, Alexander Hanna, John Ross, D. L. Patterson, George D. Riddle, Arthur Hobson, Capt. James H. Grenet, B. A. Sampson, George Heisinger, Benj. J. Pulpress, James Bradley, John Heath, Dr. W. R. Hezlep, Louis Moul, John K. Brown, John Ewer, Wm. Stimple, Wm. Krebbs, James Y. Sanderson, Samuel Dyer, James H. Hall, Esq., Wm. Semple, Geo. J. Parkins, Wm. Flaykaden, Henry Palmer, John Hamilton, C. C. Boyle, Robert R. Ray, Alexander Leggate, John C. McCombs, Esq., Wm. F. Trimble, Nicholas Voegtly, Jr., Hon. Alex. P. Callow, Andrew Ackley, A. M. Marshall, O. J. Harrington, H. M. Boyle, Frank Duff, Joseph Myers, Casper Gang.

Secretaries—Capt. R. F. Jennings, William Hamilton, W. A. Leggate, Esq., S. S. D. Thompson, Fred. Lang, W. H. Sawyer.

Mr. McBrier, on taking the chair, thanked the meeting for the honor conferred upon him, and said that as there were several learned and eloquent gentlemen present to address the meeting, he would not occupy the time in making a speech. He then introduced to the audience

E. M'JUNKIN, ESQ.

Mr. McJunkin said:

Mr. President, Gentlemen and Fellow Citizens: It is cheering to see so vast an assemblage of fellow citizens as I see before me this evening, who have met to take counsel as to the best method of administering the government; to consider whether it is better that the Republican party shall retain its power and remain at the head of affairs, or that the power should be transferred to our opponents, the Democrats.

I do not know that I could assign a reason why any one under the sound of my voice should vote a Democratic ticket, if you consider the crimes and deceptions practiced under the name of Democracy. When we have a millenium it will be when that party is extinguished forever. I have tried to compare the Democratic party to a dragon, which for forty years has deceived the people, and the political millenium will be when that dragon is overcome and chained for a thousand years. Crimes committed by the Democracy in Kansas, in New York, and all over the Southern States during the late war, to convince any reasonable man that it is not worthy of the confidence of the people. I need not say that if it had not been for the Democratic party many of your fathers and brothers who are now sleeping the sleep of death, in almost every State south of Mason and Dixon's Line, would be still alive and with us, and that the debt contracted to suppress the rebellion would not have been contracted.

These are some of the instances in which the Democracy have tried to deceive the people.

On the other hand we have the Republican party, which is founded on the principles of Liberty, Universal Freedom and Justice—principles which make it invulnerable, and upon which it will stand till the end of time.

The Democracy will say to you that it is good to have free trade throughout the land, and it is strange to me that the laboring man would vote that ticket, when it will have a tendency to bring their labor in competition with poorly paid labor of Europe.

It is scarcely necessary for me to say that the very hour the Democracy succeed in gaining the ascendency they will proclaim for Free Trade. If two years ago that party had succeeded in electing Seymour to the Presidency, and backing him up by a Democratic Congress, that very hour the party would have proclaimed free trade, and what would have been the effect on this county? The fires in your forges and workshops would have been extinguished to start no more, unless the laboring men, the bone and sinew of our country, were willing to work for such wages as are paid the laborers of Europe, a mere pittance upon which an honest man in this country would starve. Yet the Democracy will tell you that the true principal all over the country would be to have free trade, and the effect would be to bring your labor in competition with the labor of foreign paupers.

The Republican party is bound to protect the laboring men, as it is founded upon the principle of the greatest good to the greatest number, and hence it is that it is opposed to free trade, or any other pernicious principle, calculated to oppress the working men of our land.

It is unnecessary for me to say that upon the few pence allowed to a European laborer an American laborer would starve. Hence it is, that we are opposed to the importation of Chinese or any other class calculated to bring pauper labor in competition with American labor, and the Democratic party have been deceiving the people for forty years on this question, and would still deceive them if permitted so to do. How then can a working man vote the Democratic ticket.

Again, the principles of the Republican party were liberty and freedom to all men. When the Democratic party voted to remove the duty on imports there was another principal at the bottom of it. It was for the purpose of retaining their power in the government by catering to the Southern vote. They knew that if a duty had been laid on imports it would have made a difference between slave labor of the South and the free labor of the North, hence it was that northern Democrats always voted for Free Trade in order to secure the Southern vote and thereby retain their power in the government.

The speaker here referred to the fundamental principles of republicanism, and said that the country owed its very existence to-day to those principles. Through the triumph of the principles of the Republican party a man could pronounce the name of John Brown, the martyr to the cause of human freedom, which under Democratic rule would have been a heinous crime. And through the Republican party four million of colored people had been liberated from bondage, the fetters of slavery had been stricken from their shackled limbs, and they were free men and women. Out of their number eight hundred thousand men could march up to the polls armed with the ballot, a weapon which in this free land of ours was more effective than the sword, and the Republican party would receive eight hundred thousand additional votes.

Had we believed the declarations of the Democracy we would not have had a government to-day. For ten years past that party once so noble had labored in every conceivable way, even to taking up arms for the destruction of the government. Had we listened to their teaching, we would have repudiated the public debt which was contracted to save the government they would have destroyed. They would have had us pay that debt in greenbacks, whereby the currency would have been depreciated until it would have been worthless, and that would have been virtually a repudiation of our obligations. The Republican party came to the rescue. It holds that the debt is a sacred obligation, and shall be discharged or cancelled in an honorable way, paid in hard money, and the result is that before the second year of Gen. Grant's administration has closed the paper dollar has appreciated and is rapidly approaching the gold dollar in value.

The speaker predicted that before Gen. Grant has served out his second term—which he will surely do if he lives—that a paper dollar would be worth as much as a gold dollar, and there would be no complaints of onerous taxation.

The principle of the Republican party he said sprang from the dictates of the human heart, touched by the finger of God. The principle of universal freedom, a principle to which every Christian heart responds.

The Democratic party, for the sake of regaining power, have acted contrary to the honest dictates of the human heart and Christianity. They have perverted every principle of Christianity, and time and again have the representatives and adherents to that once noble party voted to bind more securely the fetters on four millions of slaves.

The Republican party absorbed all that was good in the noble old Whig party, all the good in the American party, and rejected all that was objectionable, and upon those principles a party was founded, which would stand immutable.

The speaker said he had not time to review the achievements of the Republican party, but to its credit must be ascribed the fact that we had a united Government to-day. The Democracy have endeavored in vain to disrupt the country. The starry emblem which floated over this country at its birth, although some of the stars were for a time obliterated and effaced, and the banner scarred and tattered, every star had been restored and it still waved as the emblem of universal freedom. The work of the Republican party was not yet completed. It must sustain itself and retain its power in the land until its principles are acknowledged in every section in the union as the true principles of our Government. The Republican party he said was supported by all the great and brave men of the land. Gen. Grant having fought the battles of the country until there were no more to fight and had then been placed at the head of the government was with it. Gen. Sherman, then the great soldier, after his march from Atlanta to the sea was with it, and the noble Sheridan after his ride to Winchester was with it; aye, and for ought we know the spirits of the noble Thomas and of Admiral Farragut were hovering over us, and who would deny that the hand of Providence had guided the affairs of this country for the past ten years.

The speaker thought it strange that any other party than the Republican party should receive the support of the men of Allegheny county. Should it be written in history that Allegheny county with all its mills and workshops had deliberately committed suicide by the election of a free-trader to Congress.

The speaker here warned the Republicans against dissensions and divisions whereby the principles of the party might be jeopardized by the election of a man to represent them in Congress who dare not, in the face of the party to which he belongs, represent Allegheny county as she should be represented.

The speaker then thanked the audience for their kind attention and retired.

H. BUCHER SWOPE, ESQ.

The President now introduced H. Bucher Swope, Esq., United States District Attorney, who was greeted with the most cordial enthusiasm. He commenced by saying that he was glad to meet his fellow-citizens of Allegheny, to look upon their faces and become acquainted with them. He expected to make this his home, and in the coming years to take an active part in the public affairs of the county, the people of whom he had learned to love so well.

They had assembled upon an important occasion, on an exceedingly important epoch in the national history, when the crashing of an empire seemed but the ticking of a clock. At a time when some of the greatest principles involved in the perpetuity of the government were at stake; a time when some of the most precious interests hung in the balance. They were told that it was merely a local contest. It was not so. It was one fraught with the most momentous importance possible to conceive. Behind all the glamour of strife, and more important than all was the greater conflict of labor. They had now to fight the great battle of protection to home labor, and this was what made the contest in its influence extend beyond mere local boundaries, and assume a national importance.

As the first matter to be attended to in this direction, there was to be decided by the approaching election the redistricting of the State for

CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATION.

This had been denied by some persons. He had picked up a paper published in Pittsburgh, the Pittsburgh *Commercial* of yesterday morning, and therein read a statement to the effect that it was all a mistake and a display of ignorance upon the part of those who asserted that the next Legislature had to perform the duty of redistricting the State. [The speaker read a portion of an editorial from the *Commercial*, in which this ground was taken.] He did not know where the astute and intelligent editor of the *Commercial* obtained his information. He (the speaker) did know, however, that the Constitution of the United States provided for the taking of a census every ten years, from which a Congressional apportionment was to be made. That census had been taken in 1860, and in 1861 the apportionment had been made accordingly. In accordance with the law then in ten years from that time a new apportionment was demanded, and if that didn't require the Legislature of 1871 to make this new apportionment, upon the basis of the census of 1870, then either the figures or the law was at fault. Not only was it so in this case, but the seven year apportionment, as it was called, which regulated Senatorial and Legislative representation had to be made. In 1864 the State Constitution had been changed in this respect, and according to it in seven years from that time the new Senatorial apportionment had to be made. Thus if figures were calculated to elucidate the truth, this and apportionment of seven years must be made in 1871 also. Such was the position of affairs which illustrated the great importance of complete Republican success in the coming struggle. If the *Commercial* did not contain any more truth, in regard to other assertions which it made in reference to the campaign and candidates, then, to say the least it was not very reliable. [Laughter.]

So right in front of the contest came this great matter of apportionment. Under such circumstances and in such a time of all times way should dissensions spring up to cripple the party. What occasion was there for it. Who were they fighting. Was not the old enemy still in front.

It could do no good; it could only do harm, and would certainly put an obstruction in the way of the success of the great party which was the only true embodiment of progress and reform.

The speaker then turned his attention to

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY,

and scathingly reviewed its record. There were some good men—a very few—in the party, and of them he had nothing to say. But in that party there were men who formed its strength who come from the rebel ranks, and were found fighting in the armies who had tried to break up the Union. In that party was to be found every vile sneak, who carpet bag in hand, skedaddled to Canada to avoid the draft. (Cheers.) In it were found the men who had hung negroes to lamp-posts, burned orphan schools and asylums, ravaged, devastated and murdered through the streets of New York, when the nation was in peril. In it could be found every scoundrel who at Andersonville and Libby had starved our soldiers, made their bones into rings, and their skulls into drinking cups, (a voice "that's so") every vandal and vagabond who had cheated the government, had endeavored to thwart it in all its efforts, had given aid and encouragement to its enemies, had staid at home to fight it in the war, all there could be found enrolled under the banner of Democracy. (Applause.) And this was the party which asked the support of the loyal men of Allegheny county. And while asking it endeavored, true to its disorganizing tendencies, to stir up dissensions in the Republican ranks, well knowing that its foul object could be better achieved by that method than any other. And what did it offer? Nothing new. It was just the same old party. It had

THE SAME OLD HOWLS

As had been used twenty years ago. It howled "unconstitutional" as lustily as in other years. It still had that fierce howl about the "nigger." They couldn't yet face the music of the events of the last decade of years. (Laughter.) He had heard a Democratic Congressman talk upon the stump the other day, and the whole burden of his speech was "nigger" and "taxes," "taxes" and "nigger." How fearfully contaminating was the "nigger." He was so to them because they well knew, the colored man raised to manhood by the Republican party, was grateful and never could and never would cast a Democratic ballot. [Cheers.] If the "nigger" as they called him, would only vote with them he'd be all right, and it would not be long before they would be running around begging a chew of tobacco from the "nigger." [Laughter.] He remembered a former canvass in Center county, Pennsylvania, when Judge Burnside, a Democrat, was running for office and the colored man voted. The Judge one day met a "nigger," Bob McGinty, shook hands with him, asked for his family and then for a "chew." Bob hauled out a twist and asked for a knife. "Oh, Bob," says the Judge, "bite it off, your mouth's as clean as mine." [Great Laughter.]

That would soon be the Democratic policy. A "nigger," as they called him, would soon have a clean mouth. [Renewed Laughter.] He, (the speaker) while passing down Fifth avenue the other day, saw a colored urchin leaning over a railing and gazing intently into an oyster saloon in the cellar below. The inquiry was made, "Do you want to fall over? What are you doing there?" In reply the youth, pointing to a delicious display of oysters on the saloon counter, said, "D'ye see them oysters? Well, mister, I can't git them oysters, but I'm anticipating 'em by the smell." [Great Cheering and Laughter.] So these Democrats are now looking over to the colored man for his vote, and though they can not get that vote now, like the boy with the oysters, they are engaged in earnest anticipation. [Renewed merriment.]

Another point with the Democracy was the

HOWL ABOUT THE TAXES.

They made a great noise about this. They had a great deal to say of the administration, its extravagance, the people borne down with its enormous taxes, and all that. Now it was generally the case that the man who howled the loudest paid the least. There was Dan. Voorhees, of western notoriety, an ardent, loud-mouthed Democrat. He had much to say of the people ground down by the taxes. He waxed pathetically eloquent upon this point, so much so that one of his hearers thought Dan must be a martyr to this cruel imposition. The man investigated and found it to be true. The books showed that Dan paid 62½ cents. [Cheers and Laughter.] Down to the bone down with these fellows. [Laughter.] That was the way with these fellows. Some Democrats did pay taxes, but the majority of them were like Dan. In New York they were overburdened. If a man went down to the Five Points, the stronghold of Democracy, where they only made vermin and Democracy, [Laughter,] he would find how much taxes they paid. They were all Democrats there, with the exception of seven Republicans, who were the teachers in the Mission Schools. [Laughter.] They had nothing to tax except vermin, and, if these were taxed at a farthing a head the result would be the payment of the National debt. [Great Laughter.]

The speaker then reviewed the

FINANCIAL PROGRESS

made by the nation since the war closed, and showed that in that period a Republican Congress had reduced the taxes two hundred and fifty millions, and they had been reducing it as fast as the credit of the nation would allow. They were taking off the taxes now as fast as possible. Already they had taken off all special taxes, and after May next no man engaged in business would have a special tax to pay, unless he was in the liquor or tobacco trade. The last Congress had reduced the National debt eighty millions. The Democrats were ready to tell all about the burden of taxation as they dismally howled, but they forgot to tell who made that taxation necessary. They forgot to say that the taxes were necessitated by a Democratic war. They never remembered to say that Democrats stirred up the strife and then left Congressional halls to lead the armies of the enemies of the Union. They never told that it was Democracy in the south, aided by the same party in the north, which prolonged the war and caused the loss of millions of money and hundreds of thousands of lives. These things were not considered by them. They only had the howl "taxation," which they first brought on and then refused to help to pay.

Then, again, they howled about the National debt. This did seem a large one. It it was that of an individual, or any half dozen of them, perhaps it might induce them to take the benefit of the Bankrupt law. [Laughter.] But what was it. Since Gen. Grant had gone into office thirteen millions had been wiped out each month.

And what was such a debt in comparison to the resources of the country—a country which in all its diversified sources of revenue was ahead of anything in the world. He had read of a merchant out in a western town who paid annually $20,000 for eggs. And the item set him to thinking. If one merchant paid so much, what were the other merchants doing; and if all the merchants did proportionately as well how much was paid in the town, and how much was paid in the county, and how much in the State, and how much in all the States, [Laughter] and how many old hens were cackling all over the country. It really seemed as if all that was required was to set the hens at work, while the Democratic party, having no more victories to crow over, could furnish the necessary supply of roosters, and the debt would be paid. [Great laughter and cheering.]

When the Democratic party had exhausted these howls, they had nothing else. The "nigger" and "taxation" constituted their stock in trade. And they did not expect to get into power unless aided by Republican dissensions. They had no principles—but one,

FREE TRADE,

A principle which they had always held to, and which they had been aided in supporting by British gold. There was not any difficulty with them in the 23d district, for there they made the issue plain. Their candidate for Congress, Mr. Sirwell, was a free-trade man. In the 22d district, however, they had adopted different tactics. They had Bro. Hopkins, who announced himself as a tariff man. This was only a trick—the old swindle. It had been played before. They had had Polk Dallas and the tariff of '42. By this means the Democracy once had gone into power and hardly had been warm in their seats before free trade was taken up and the tariff thrown aside—Dallas himself, giving the winning vote in favor of free trade. If Hopkins would be elected the result would be no different. Hopkins himself might be a tariff man, but he'd be of no use in Congress. If the Democratic party put up a free-trader for Speaker he'd have to vote for the nominee of his party, and so it would be in all legislation—he'd vote with the party, and his tariff principles would be of no account. The people of Allegheny county didn't want such a representative. They wanted a tariff man in a party which would back him him up. That was the Republican party. It was the party of free labor and protection to it. Its whole history was one of strife in favor of the great principle of protection. It had learned the southern slaveholder that slave labor was not equal to free labor. It had shown to the world that the sweat drops which gathered upon the brow of the honest toiler were more honorable as a decoration than the brightest gems that flashed from the coronets of Princes. (Cheers.)

The Democratic Party expected then to get into power by such cheap devices as this and by stirring up dissensions in Republican ranks. He did not believe that Republicans would be so deceived. The American man was free here and expected to be paid for his labor. He had many responsibilities here. He had to educate his children, and live himself as our institutions demand. Great possibilities were before him. A tanner boy had come from the State of Illinois and sat down in the Presidential chair. [Cheers.] A printer from Indiana presided over the proudest legislative assemblage in the world. [Cheers.] Such were the possibilities which opened up before the children of the workingman and urged him to seek that protection without which he could not prosper.

The speaker then took up the beauties of free trade and demonstrated the great danger of it, in this country. In illustration of its effects in England he showed that according to the statistics one man in every eighteen is supported by Parish relief. This was what the Democracy wished to bring the workingman to-day. In view of such a matter it was not a time to divide and

THROW AWAY VOTES

on men that could not be elected and thus allow other men to get into office. That was the only thing in the political canvass in Allegheny county to-day. He did not believe true Republicans would be led away by false cries and ill-advised "reforms." He had nothing to say against these men on the Reform ticket. Probably they thought they were right, but he thought they were pursuing a course which could not result in good, and might result in great harm. The Democratic party were anxious to get into power again—they longed for the flesh-pots, if once they could reach them again. These reformers might be good enough men, but he did not think the Republican party was yet ready to throw the power into Democratic hands, because of such dissensions. The men on the Reform ticket might be all they were said to be, they might even reach that lofty altitude of prosperity whereby they might be enabled, as the *Commercial* said, to sit in the jury box without pay. [Laughter.] He thought, however, that such men were not necessarily the best jurors. He had rather have twelve sturdy, honest yeomen, with clear heads and incorruptible hearts, for jurors, than such men, even if they did save the county a few dollars. [Cheers.]

Since he came into the county he had heard a great deal of

"RINGS"

And had been anxious to post himself up on this question. He had asked where is the "ring?" Who comprise it? He had asked, is Joseph Dilworth, who is Chairman of the Committee, is he a corrupt man? Oh, no! the reply quickly came. "He's irreproachable." Then he looked about again and saw Russel Errett working in politics, and asked of his character. It too was irreproachable, naught could be said against his integrity. Again he looked about for the "ring" and Squire Steel attracted his attention. But the same answer was returned, his character was irreproachable, he was no corrupt ring master. And so he had given it up, and said that a county whose political affairs were in the hands of men whose characters were irreproachable, was blessed indeed. [Cheers.]

It was all moonshine this talk of "rings." The charge was made but the proof was lacking. It seemed to him that these Reform men were similar to the colored youth who was "anticipating" the oyster. [Laughter.] He did not know what they expected to gain unless it was the success of the Democratic party. In this, too, he thought they'd be defeated. He concluded from talking to the people of Allegheny privately, and going about among them, that they had decided to put the straight Republican ticket through. They would put down the small rebellion at home as they had put down the big one in the south. [Cheers.] He believed they would stand by the party, vote the whole ticket, scratch no man on it, unfurl the flag for another glorious victory, and that they all would have the privilege after the 11th October of rejoicing together over another triumphant success for the great Republican party. [Prolonged cheers.]

COL. JOHN M. THOMPSON,

Of Butler, was next called upon, and made a brief speech. He did not think it necessary at such a late day to call the attention of Republicans to the past history of their great party, nor to show it had achieved such a glorious record. He thought, however, that they would all do well to consider that glorious as had been its past, yet its mission was not yet finished. It had yet a great work to do. There were many who were interested in its further success. It would be time enough to pass the power into the hands of its enemies when the work of the party in national affairs had been completed. He thought it unnecessary to refer to the tariff, as that was well understood by the people. But one point had not been touched upon. There were in the midst of the multitudes those who had gone out to preserve the nation, and never returned, laying down their lives upon the country's altar as a sacrifice. They had given to the Republic a sacred charge,—the protection and care of their wives and children. This was the mission of the Republican party. For this they must be kept in power. Under Democratic rule these pensions would be cut off, this sacred duty would be thrown aside, the soldiers memory would be insulted. If the Republican party had no other principle than this it was sufficient to induce all honorably right-minded voters to continue it in power. (Cheers.)

The speaker argued this point for a few moments, evidently to the satisfaction of the audience, when he referred to the fact that no difficulty would be experienced in the Twenty-third District. All were united there on the one man who would rightly carry out the great principles of the party. It was to be regretted, however, that there were differences in the other districts. The duty of every true Republican, however, was plain. He need not instruct any on that point. The candidates should be looked at, and when one of them had been tried and found faithful, honest and true, then he should be supported. (Cheers.)

The speaker then concluded by thanking the people of Allegheny county for their unanimity in rallying around the standard of his friend, the candidate for Congress, and pledged him to subserve their interests in that Legislative assembly faithfully and earnestly as long as he was allowed to remain there. [Cheers.]

HON. THOMAS MARSHALL.

This distinguished speaker was loudly called for, and, making his appearance on the platform, was received with three rousing cheers. He paid a high compliment to the mental and moral worth of Mr. McJunkin, the speaker who preceded him and candidate for Congressional honors in the XXIIId District. The speaker alluded in strong terms to the folly of the reform movement, and held that the Democrats were having performed their campaign work by captured Republican oxen—the *Commercial* and the Third Party stump speakers. He would not say but what the great mass of those engaged in the reform movement were honest, well-meaning men, but they *would* make reckless assertions and not one of them could name a single candidate who they hoped to elect or had the shadow of a chance. He would talk arithmetic. There were in Allegheny county in 1868 about 5000 votes. That was an exciting Presidential campaign which drew all the voters out. This is no exciting campaign, and the vote will probably not exceed say about 35,000 in the total, or from eighteen to twenty thousand Republicans (including reformers) to from twelve to thirteen thousand Democrats. Can any honest reformer believe that his ticket will draw enough from the Republican party to secure an election? No. They may draw two, three, or possibly four thousand votes, no more, and while they will not elect their own ticket they will strengthen the hands of the Democracy. Is this their object?

The speaker next paid his attentions to several of the stump speakers engaged on the reform side. One fellow, he said, had recently assailed him in Allegheny on the stand the speaker occupied, and his friends urged him to skin him alive. Ah, no, said the speaker, I have heard of the chap who tried to skin a very little animal for offering him warfare, to get the profit of his hide. But the man got oceans of stink and precious little hide, and after he had the hide it was of no value whatever. (Laughter.)

The reform movement was a purse proud movement, gotten up by men who ignore the laboring classes and forget that the hard-fisted mechanics and laborers were they who responded to the call for soldiers, and went from the alleys and back streets to fight for their country at thirteen dollars a month, while these men were garnering away large fortunes at home, embracing all the golden opportunities afforded during the war for coal, oil and other speculations. If any man honestly desires the success of the Democratic party let him vote for it straight, but let him not be deluded into wasting his ballot by casting it for the third party, which is neither fish, flesh, nor fowl, but all wind. The speaker eloquently dwelt on the weight and power of the ballot, and the importance of the campaign, and concluded by urging all to avoid voting for any man on the reform ticket, for it would be wiser, better and more honest to cast a ballot direct for a Democrat than to help the Democratic party in a roundabout way.

Mr. Marshall then proposed three cheers for Mr. McJunkin, three for the party and three for old Allegheny county, which were given with a hearty will and enthusiasm, when the meeting adjourned.

OUR COLORED VOTERS.

Spirited Meeting Last Night—Addresses by Captain Massey and M. A. Hopkins, Esq.—The Colored Men All Right.

Last night a large and spirited mass meeting of the colored men was held in the Fourteenth ward. Henry Miner, Esq., presided, with Mr. James Banks as Secretary.

Mr. N. C. Davis briefly stated the object of the meeting, after which Captain G. S. Massey was introduced and said, one of the results of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and those dreadful attempts to seize Kansas and require new regions to devote to slavery was the organization of the Republican party, whose motto was "No More Slave Territory." This party originated in the autumn of 1855, and in 1856 nominated John C. Fremont for the Presidency. The Democratic party in the same campaign nominated James Buchanan. The contest was a bitter one, and resulted in the election of Mr. Buchanan. At one time the result was regarded as doubtful, and preparations were made by the political leaders in Virginia and South Carolina, as well as in some of the other Southern States for precipitating the secession of their several States in the event of Mr. Fremont's election. Mr. Buchanan was inaugurated President March the 4th, 1857, and it was not long before the leaders in the South began to discover that all their schemes for the area of slavery was destined to prove futile. Kansas, amid strife and bloodshed, was struggling on toward the position of a free State and was certain in the end to secure it. Cuba could neither be bought nor conquered, and Walker's expeditions not only lacked respectability but were unsuccessful. There was then no resource to them but to attempt the desperate measures which their great Southern statesman had advised thirty years before—secession. They might reasonably hope to carry with them, they believed, a portion of the Northwest to which the navigation of the Mississippi was indispen-able and the great States of Pennsylvania and New York had such large commercial interests in slavery that little doubt was entertained that they too would unite with the South. In order to accomplish this change several things were necessary. The prominent men in the South must be prepared for it without creating excitement or apprehension on the part of the north. For this purpose a secret society, the Knights of the Golden Circle, having for its primary object the extension and defence of slavery, was organized, and several negroes were open to the aspirant for high rank in it. To the initiated of the highest rank only was the plot revealed, and the others with but an imperfect idea were employed to further its designs. Now this Reform party does seem to me to be made of the same material. Let us not under any consideration whatever cast a vote for the Reform party, no matter what Aaron Floyd or Alex. Gordon have done in the past, the moment they do that, in the present, that is calculated to injure the principles of the Republican party, that moment they have lost their favor with us as loyal enfranchised citizens.

Mr. Paul J. Carson was next introduced and made an earnest address, reviewing the platforms of the different parties and making an earnest appeal in behalf of the straight Republican ticket, which, he said, was the only one deserving the support of the true Republican colored voter. Mr. Carson's address was logical and eloquent, and was enthusiastically received.

Mr. Moses A. Hopkins was the last speaker introduced. He said:

"Fellow citizens, I came up here this evening to enquire after your votes. I came to see if you intend to vote the straight forward Republican ticket. The Democratic party is very busy courting the colored man for his vote, but I advise you to vote on principle and not on friendship or relationship, and if any Democrat brings any tickets up on this hill tell him that Moses A. Hopkins says shoo fly get off this hill; no admittance for Democrats until after Tuesday, October 11th, 1870. We have the Democratic party just as the squirrel had the gentleman from "Cork." The dark man treed a squirrel, but when he went up the tree, and put his hand in the hole, the squirrel seized him by the hand, and he was glad enough to get out of the tree without the squirrel. Now, fellow citizens vote for the old Republican party. Vote for Jas. S. Negley, and not for Jas. H. Hopkins, and by so doing we may have peace and good will to men."

At the conclusion of Mr. Hopkins remarks the meeting adjourned with three cheers for the regular ticket.

Republican Meeting at Woods' Run.

A large and enthusiastic mass meeting was held at Hartman's Hotel, Woods' Run, last night. The Masonic brass band discoursed music for the occasion, and the voters, who seem to be numerous in that locality, turned out in force. The meeting was organized by the election of the following officers:

President—Sheriff H. S. Fleming.

Vice Presidents—Charles H. Hartman, Adam Holliday, John Phillips, Robert Wilson, Robt. Davis, Thomas Stevens, Thomas Monogan, William Hartman, Robert Forrester, Cyrus Hutchinson, David Davis, Thomas H. Pratt.

Secretaries—James H. Murdoch, Dr. R. M. Riggs.

The President made a few introductory remarks and then introduced Col. Thomas M. Bayne, Hon. Miles S. Humphrey and John S. Robb, Esq., each of whom made an effective speech. After the conclusion of Mr. Robb's speech the meeting adjourned with three rousing cheers for the Regular Republican ticket.

THE COURTS.

District Court—Judge Hampton.

MONDAY, Oct. 3.—The case of Burlbaugh vs. Bailey, previously reported, was resumed and was still on trial when Court adjourned.

In the case of Palmer vs. Campbell, previously tried, a motion for a new trial and reasons filed on the part of the defendant.

TRIAL LIST FOR TUESDAY.

118 Marshall vs. Boggus.
123 Reed vs. Weaver.
126 Norton vs. McDermott, et al.
129 West. Sav. Bank vs. Johnston.
130 Same vs. Gilmore.
132 Butterfield, assignee, vs. Whiting, et ux.
135 Barclay vs. Lewis.
139 Davidson vs. Pittsburgh & Connellsville Gas, Coal and Coke Company.
140 Same vs. Same.
141 Knipschild vs. Jacobs.

Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.

MONDAY, October 3.—The case of Smith vs. Collins, which has occupied the attention of court for several days was concluded and submitted to the jury.

In the case of Livingston vs. Clark, attachments were issued for several defaulting witnesses.

The case of Lee vs. Gardner, was taken up and a jury sworn.

TRIAL LIST FOR TUESDAY.

Reed vs. Clark.
345 Livingston & Bro. vs. Clark.
165 McCafferty vs. Lanahan.
129 Burns vs. Burns.
170 Strain vs. Crombie.
312 Maffet & Old vs. Ackley et al.
313 Same vs. Kountz et al.
321 Kline & Son vs. Laughrey.
342 Froelich vs. Moss.
249 Long vs. The Pittsburgh Forge & Iron Co.
368 Bepler vs. McCally & Co.
375 Hedges & Taylor vs. Augworth.
383 Czarnicke vs. Fry.
385 McKee vs. Huffnagle.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

MONDAY, October 3.—In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Hugh Stanton, indicted for libel, John M. McCully prosecutor, defendant entered a plea of *nolle contendere*. The alleged libelous matter was the publication by defendant of a pamphlet, traducing the character of the wife of the prosecutor. The parties were members of the First Christian Church, Allegheny, and Mrs McCully applied for a church letter. Stanton for some reason opposed the granting of the letter, but the pastor and other officers of the church granted it, whereupon the pamphlet in question was published.

The first case taken up was that of the Commonwealth vs. Henry Pollett and James Gonkle, indicted for keeping a disorderly house, Robert Hague prosecutor. The defendants were alleged to be the proprietors of an eating and drinking cellar at the corner of Sixth avenue and Smithfield street, where, it appears, abandoned men and women were accustomed to congregate and conduct themselves in a manner objectionable to all good and peaceable citizens in the neighborhood. It appears that Pollett was not a partner, or was be interested in keeping the house. A *nolle pros.* was entered as to him and Gonkle was placed on trial. The jury returned a verdict of guilty.

The next case taken up was that of the Commonwealth vs. David Strain, indicted for obtaining boarding under false and fraudulent representations, Mrs. Stewart, prosecutrix. It was alleged by the prosecutrix that defendant and his wife came to her house to board on or about the first of July, 1869, and remained some months, and for a portion of the time neglected to pay his board, but was permitted to remain in consequence of certain representations made, which it was alleged were false. The Commonwealth failed to make out a case, and the Court charged that they could not return a verdict of guilty, but it was their duty to consider the costs. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty but directed that the defendant pay the costs.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Jacob Babst, indicted for larceny, was next taken up. Wm. Danvers, prosecutor, testified that he had lost between $30 and $40 on the road leading past Mr. Babst's house, and it was proven that some children found the money which Mr. Babst took from them. A verdict of not guilty was rendered.

The next case taken up was that of the Commonwealth vs. Henry Pollard or Pollett, indicted for robbery. On or about the 1st of July one Patrick Nolan, while passing along Smithfield street, was knocked down and robbed of $50, for which offense the defendant is indicted. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TUESDAY.

Com. vs. McLain & McMullen.
354 " John Powers.
355 " Catherine Nary.
357 " Jeremiah Smith.
359 " Joseph Pierson.
360 " John Little.
362 " Robert Dickson and Red Bird Dickson.
351 " G. H. Tower.
356 " Sylvester See.
315 " Michael Berger.
332 " Mollie Brooks.
304 " Edward Ward.
305 " Susan Jackson.
311 " Frank Patterson.
313 " Harry Harriot.
314 " Mary Harriot.
243 " D. B. Ferguson.
" Smith Elkins.
269 " Frederick Seeman et al.
352 " John Kohrsen.
351 " Ellen Sloan.
349 " John Hanker, two cases.
361 " G. H. Tower.
316 " W. J. Dorsey.
358 " Mary Aust.
245 " Julius Barth.
319 " Fred. Erkert.
175 " Charles Stein.
315 " Michael Berger.
316 " George Limegrover.
317 " Thomas Connor.
319 " James M. Callister.

Republican Vigilance Committee.

The following additional Vigilance Committees have been handed in for publication:

EIGHTH WARD, ALLEGHENY.

WM. KREBS, Chairman.

H. O. C. Oehmler,	D. F. Jackson,
Gottlieb Fischer,	Alonzo Young,
Geo. Moul,	H. Vollbrecht,
Wm. Oakley,	Jos. Jameson,
C. Ackerman,	John Musser,
M. Steiner,	John McDowell,
John Schneider,	A. S. Murray,
H. Daoweritz,	John William,
Jule Grotzinger,	Geo. McConnell,
Peter Bohler,	H. W. Hayden,
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Henry Nesmith,	Simon McRoberts.

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Wm. Hosack,	John Metcalf,
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John A. Kurtz,	Lewis Lewis,
Will G. Dravo,	Frank Hatfield,
Wm. Brown,	George Garrison,
Wm. McKim,	Wm. Ramsey,
John Hoer,	Jas. Schnok,
Lewis Fuekelbury,	George F. Smith,
Phil. Drum,	Chas. T. Hughes,
F. Schlenstedt,	Wm. Hoffstott,
Holland Riddle,	C. Upperman,
Stephen Diettrich,	Dr. A. Faulkner,
Joseph Leimgrover,	Wm. Jahn,
G. Schade,	Lewis Hirsh,
John Orth,	Wm. Thompson,
H. Dunmeyer,	Samuel Anderson,
Wm. Jancey,	A. L. Pearson,
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Harry Wainwright,	Aug. Dietrich,
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John Clark,	John Murdock, Jr.,
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Wm. Stewart,	Lewis Fleming,
Robert Stewart,	Springer Harbaugh,
Charles Burchfield,	James Barr,
Jacob Miller,	Louis Lenamaker,
Andrew Sutch,	Jacob Meek.
Wm. Sutch.	

NORTH VERSAILLES TOWNSHIP.

David Mackey,	Dr. J. Talor,
J. G. Heckman,	R. H. Gray.
S. M. Kincaid,	

Mortuary Report.

The following is the report of the deaths in the city of Pittsburgh for the week ending October 2d, as presented by J. Guy McCandless, M. D., Health Physician:

Males, 22; females, 19; white, 38; colored, 3; total, 41.

Causes of Death: Abcess of Lumbar, 1; Abcess of Psoas, 2; Accident, 1; Cerebral Apoplexy, 2; Bronchitis, 1; Cancer of Uterus, 1; Cancer of Stomach, 1; Cholera Infantum, 2; Consumption, 1; Convulsions, 2; Croup, 3; Delirium Tremens, 1; Diarrhoea, 1; Disease of the Heart, 1; Disease of the Stomach, 1; General Debility, 1; Scarlet Fever, 6; Typhoid Fever, 2; Inflammation of the Bowels, 1; Inflammation of the Brain, 4; Inflammation of the Lungs, 1; Marasmus, 1; Old Age, 1; Premature Birth, 1; Pyaemia, 1; Scrofula, 1; Unknown, 1; Still Births, 3.

Of the above there were: Under 1 year, 12; from 1 to 2, 10; from 2 to 5, 5; from 5 to 10, 3; from 10 to 15, 1; from 20 to 30, 1; from 30 to 40, 1; from 40 to 50, 2; from 50 to 60, 3; from 60 to 70, 3; from 70 to 80, 2; from 80 to 90, 1.

Tonsorial.—There is perhaps no greater luxury enjoyed by mankind than a good, clean, comfortable shave, such as a man gets at the new establishment at No. 60 Diamond, Allegheny, which is presided over by Messrs. Lyles and Scroggins, two of the most accomplished barbers in the two cities. The saloon, for elegance and comfort in its appointments, eclipses anything in the two cities, and their workmen, of whom there are six, are all first class artists in their profession.

Evening School at the Iron City College, corner Penn and Sixth (St. Clair) streets, commences Monday, October 3.

Victimized and Robbed.

Mr. Christian Herbert, formerly a resident of Greensburg, Westmoreland county, was victimized and robbed yesterday of about $8,000. He left Greensburg about nine years ago and went to California where he accumulated about $9,000, when he decided to return home. He arrived in the city yesterday on his way home and at the depot a stranger came up to him and asked him if he was not from Greensburgh, to which he replied that he was, and in a few minutes the two were on good terms. When the train started for Greensburg the two men took a seat together and between the city and East Liberty a man came into the car in his shirt sleeves and spoke to the new friend of Mr. Herbert demanded $300 for freight on goods which had been shipped to Philadelphia. The friend said he had not that much money and asked Mr. Herbert to lend him that amount. Mr. H. consented to do so, and after counting out the money replaced his wallet in his side pocket. His new friend staggered against him, and after apologising the two left the car. A few moments afterward Mr. Herbert missed his money, and on searching for his friends discovered that they had both left the train. He thinks that he was "spotted" at Chicago, as that is the only place where he exhibited his money. The police are after the thieves, but it is not probable that they will be arrested.

Hecker's Farina forms a very agreeable light, nutritive food, a superior article for puddings and jellies, and is highly recommended by physicians for invalids and children. Sold by all grocers. T

Army tents, all sizes, for sale cheap at J. H. Johnston's, Gun Works, 179 Smithfield street. T-Th-S.

Every Housekeeper must have one or more Coal Hods. Buy and try the Patent Eclipse Coal Hod.

Wm. T. Wiley's Boot, Shoe and Rubber Store, 63 Fifth avenue. WST

The Eclipse is the cheapest as well as the best in the market.

Wiley's Cheap Shoe House, No. 63 Fifth avenue. WST

The Eclipse Coal Hod will outwear any in the market.

WILLIAM J. DICK & CO., UNDERTAKERS, 118 GRANT STREET. Every variety of Coffins constantly on hand, and every description of funeral furnishing goods at lower prices than they can be had elsewhere. The best carriages and hearse in the cities furnished. Agents for Raymond & Co., Patent Metallic Burial Cases.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROSE'S
Mosquito Tapers.

These Tapers, in burning give off a very pleasant odor, that although perfectly harmless to the human family, is extremely repulsive to the Mosquito, so much so that they will leave any apartment that is pervaded by its fumes.

FOR SALE
BY ALL DRUGGISTS
AT
25 Cents Per Box.
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NEW GOODS
Now Ready!
Hats, Bonnets, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers,
And all the Latest Styles in
LACE GOODS, JEWELRY, &c.,
At Bottom Prices,
AT
Mrs. S. C. ROBB'S,
No. 91 Federal St., Allegheny.
se22

JOHN M. COOPER & CO.
Bell and Brass Founders,
ENGINE, LOCOMOTIVE AND ROLLING MILL
BRASSES
Made Promptly to Order.
BABBITT'S METAL
Made and Kept on Hand.
Proprietors and Manufacturers of
J. M. Cooper's Improved Balance Wheel
STEAM PUMP.
Office—882 PENN STREET. Foundry—corner 17TH and RAILROAD STREETS, Pittsburgh Pa.

HENRY G. HALE
Has now in stock the very latest styles of
FALL GOODS,
Direct from the London market, comprising DIAGONALS, ENGLISH COATINGS, CHEVIOT SUITINGS and an endless variety of the choicest PANTALOON PATTERNS. Also, ENGLISH CORDUROY of all colors.
Cor. Penn Avenue and Sixth Street.

Letter Copying Books,
Miniature Blank Books,
Invoice Files,
Adhesive Letter Files,
Bill Books, Memor'dum Books,
Counting House Stationery,
AT
ALLAN C. BAKEWELL & CO'S,
se28 75 WOOD STREET.

Lang & McKallip,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED,
Hydraulic Cement, White Lime, Calcined and Land Plaster, and Anthracite Coal,
No. 347 LIBERTY ST.,
se26 PITTSBURGH, PA.

Livingston & Co.,
Manufacturer of LIGHT GREY IRON
CASTINGS.
Light work our specialty. Loose Joint Butts, Shutter and Gate Hinges, Sash Pulleys, and other articles of Builders' Hardware always on hand.
Office and Works, near Outer Depot, Allegheny City. Postoffice address, Lock Box 302, Pittsburgh, Pa. ja28:t35

JOS. M. GAZZAM...JOHN SHANNON...WM. H. LOWE.
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ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLERS AT LAW
Solicitors in Equity and Bankruptcy. OFFICE, No 96 FIFTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh. ja23:y100

WM. B. NEEPER,
ALDERMAN AND EX-OFFICIO JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
Office, 112 Fifth avenue.
Special attention given to conveyancing and collections, Deeds, Bonds and Mortgages drawn up and all legal business attended to promptly and accurately.

TAYLOR & FALLOWS,
SUCCESSORS TO PERCEVAL BECKETT,
Civil, Mining and Mechanical Engineers and Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents. Offices: No. 79 Federal street, Allegheny City; No. 73 Water street, Pittsburgh.
N. B.—Branch Patent Office, Washington, D. C. Evening Drawing Class for Mechanics on Wednesday. ju29

EDWARD HERLINE........HOWARD B. HAMILTON
HERLINE & CO.,
LITHOGRAPHERS, ENGRAVERS and PRINTERS, No. 931 CHESTNUT STREET, entrance 39 South Tenth street, Philadelphia.
Special attention given to Checks, Drafts and Bank Lithography. se28:d36

CHEAP
STOVES AND TINWARE,
FENDERS,
COAL BOXES,
FIRE IRONS, &c., &c., at
P. C. DUFFY'S,
ja29:t4 146 Grant street.

RUBBER TUBING.
All sizes of India Rubber Tubing, constantly on hand, at
J. & H. PHILLIPS,
Agents for this city.

NEW ORLEANS SUGAR.—WE would call the attention of dealers and others to a lot of EXTRA CHOICE N. O. SUGAR just received and for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Family Grocery Store of JOHN A. RENSHAW, corner Liberty and 9th streets. se22

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—I have sold to CHARLES DAHLINGER my interest in the firm of Wilson, Brown & Co., manufacturers of coffins and caskets, Allegheny City, Pa., said transfer to date Sept. 30th, 1870.
se27:27 JAMES LOWRIE.

CALCINED PLASTER.—50 barrels best brand Calcined Plaster in store and for sale by JOHN R. CANFIELD,
se26 141 First avenue.

POLITICAL.

GRAND RALLY.
Republican Meeting at
SHARPSBURG,
At Lewis, Bailey, Dalzell & Co's Store,
THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 6, 1870.
The following gentlemen will address the meeting:
Hon. S. A. PURVIANCE,
Hon. MILES S. HUMPHREYS,
JACOB F. SLAGLE, Esq. oc4

GRAND RALLY,
AT THE HOUSE OF
J. M. SCHLESSMAN,
On Washington Pike, Union Tp.,
On Thursday Evening, Oct. 6, 1870.
The meeting will be addressed by
Col. JOHN GLENN,
JOHN S. ROBB, Esq.,
H. C. MACKRELL. oc4

REPUBLICAN MEETING.
A meeting of the Republicans of
Mt. Washington Borough
Will be held on
TUESDAY EVE'G, Oct. 4th, at 7 1-2 o'clock.
Col. T. M. BAYNE,
H. P. MUELLER, Esq.
Will address the meeting. Rally Republicans, to the standard-bearer, and show the Democracy that Mt. Washington is loyal to our brave men.
By order of W. J. GILMORE,
Chairman on Speakers.
C. B. SEELEY, Secretary. oc1:e31

REPUBLICANS, ATTENTION!—The Republicans of the 7th, 8th and 11th Wards, will hold a
Grand Mass Meeting
At the corner of FULTON STREET and WEBSTER AVENUE, on
TUESDAY EVENING, October 4th,
AT 7½ O'CLOCK.
Hon. T. M. MARSHALL,
Hon. MILES S. HUMPHREYS,
Prof. S. A. NEALE,
W. C. MORELAND, Esq.,
Gen. A. L. PEARSON,
JOHN S. ROBB, Esq.,
Rev. W. H. HUNTER,
H. A. COLLIER, Esq.,
Will address the meeting. Turn out, boys, as this will be one of the largest meetings of the campaign.
W. J. GILMORE,
Chairman on Speakers.
C. B. SEELEY, Secretary. oc1:e29

MASS MEETING.—The Republicans of the
Twelfth and Adjoining Wards
Will hold a Mass Meeting at
HILL'S PLANING MILL,
On TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, at 7½ o'clock.
Hon. MILES S. HUMPHREYS,
H. C. MACKRELL, Esq.,
B. F. LUCAS, Esq.,
Will address the meeting. Let there be a full turn-out of the Workingmen to hear their champion on the duty of the hour.
W. J. GILMORE,
se29:e32 Chairman Committee on Speakers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

LECTURE.
Rev. E. B. SNYDER
Will lecture in the Union M. E. Church, corner Ohio Avenue and Manhattan street, Allegheny, TUESDAY EVENING, October 4th, 1870.
Subject: DODGING THE QUESTION. Lecture to commence at 7½ o'clock. oc1

BOUNTY.
$100 Bounty Collected
For all soldiers who enlisted between May 4th and July 22d, 1861, who were discharged for disability before serving two years, and who have heretofore received no bounty.
The undersigned has removed his office to GAZETTE Building, corner Sixth avenue and Smithfield street, and is now prepared to collect claims speedily and at moderate rates. Call on, or address, with stamp. B. F. BROWN.
Claim Agent, GAZETTE Building
Corner Sixth avenue and Smithfield street,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—Having been appointed GAS and GAS METER INSPECTOR for Allegheny county, notice is hereby given that until the necessary office and Mechanical Testing Machinery can be provided, I will be found at the OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL FOUNDRY AND PIPE WORKS, Twenty-third street, near Penn, Pittsburgh.
R. H. SMITH,
je28:d3 Gas and Gas Meter Inspector.

ELECTION NOTICE.—The Stockholders of the PITTSBURGH GAS COMPANY are hereby notified that the Annual Election for THREE (3) TRUSTEES to serve for the ensuing three years will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, October 3d, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
se17 W. H. McCLELLAND, Treasurer.

OFFICE MONONGAHELA BRIDGE CO.,
PITTSBURGH, Sept. 6, 1870.
THE PRESIDENT AND MANAGERS of this Company have declared a dividend of TWO DOLLARS per share, payable at the Banking House of N. Holmes & Sons, forthwith.
se7:d3F JAMES H. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

EDUCATIONAL.

Iron City College
Cor. Penn and Sixth Streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
The most popular and successful Business College in the United States.
An Institution for the thorough, practical education of young and middle-aged men, with advantages possessed by no other school in the country.
Students can enter at any time. No class system. Each Student receives individual instruction.
For Circulars giving full particulars, call at the College, or address the Principals.
SMITH & COWLEY.
P. S.—The School is always open to the inspection of visitors, who are cordially invited to call and examine our system of practical actual business training.
au24:d&F S. & C.

SCHOOL OF DESIGN,
COR. WOOD ST. AND SIXTH AVENUE,
EVENING CLASSES OPEN OCTOBER 4TH.
TERMS—Mechanical Drawing, $3 per month.
Freehand do do. do.
Apply at School Rooms.
se21:e11 HUGH NEWELL, Principal.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE,
1527 and 1529 SPRUCE STREET, Philadelphia, Pa. English and French, for young Ladies and Misses, Boarding and Day Pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, September 21. French is the language of the family and is constantly spoken in the Institute.
MADAM DE HERNILLY,
je28:2i7-TTHS Principal.

WINES, LIQUORS, &c.

Schmidt & Friday,
IMPORTERS OF
WINES, BRANDIES, GINS, &c.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES.
Nos. 384 and 386 Penn,
Cor. of ELEVENTH ST., formerly Canal.

ASSESSMENTS.

OFFICE OF CITY CONTROLLER,
ALLEGHENY CITY, Sept. 29th, 1870.

NOTICE.—In the matter of Opening SEDGWICK STREET, from Franklin to the line of the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., the Viewers have filed in this office their Report, which has been approved finally and the benefits are now due and payable at the office of the City Treasurer within sixty days from the date of this notice. If not paid within that time, it will be filed as a lien against the property, with interest, costs and fees.
se21:d52 W. M. PORTER, City Controller.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR,
PITTSBURGH, Sept. 30, 1870.

NOTICE.—The assessments for the Paving and Curbing WYLIE AVENUE, from Devilliers street to Kirkpatrick street, are now ready for examination and can be seen at this office until TUESDAY, October 11th, 1870, when it will be returned to the City Treasurer's office for collection.
H. J. MOORE,
se30 City Engineer.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Oct. 3, 1870.

NOTICE.—The assessment for the Grading and Paving of BARNETT ALLEY, from Beaver street to Middle, is now ready for examination and can be seen at this office until THURSDAY, October 13th, 1870, when it will be placed in the hands of the City Controller to serve notices for the payment of the same.
oc3:e22 CHARLES DAVIS, City Engineer.

"HILL & ADAM'S
SEWER PIPE CO,"
65 and 67 Sandusky St., Allegheny.
Manufacture highly VITRIFIED WATER AND SEWER PIPE. Dealers in CHIMNEY TOPS, FLUES and HYDRAULIC CEMENT. Discount to the Trade.
C. G. McMILLEN, Agent.
my7:w61

OFFICIAL.

AN ORDINANCE—Supplemental to an Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to authorize the erection of a Market House in the 14th ward, and to provide for the payment of the cost thereof."

WHEREAS, By the second section of an Act of Assembly, approved the 26th day of February, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the City of Pittsburgh to purchase property and provide for the erection of a Market House," the City of Pittsburgh was authorized to issue bonds to the amount of twenty-five thousand dollars for the purpose of erecting a Market House, and at the time said city procured the passage of said act, it was intended to ask that the said bonds should be exempt from taxation as other city bonds are made, but through neglect the same was not done, and the Councils of said city afterwards, to wit, on the 8th day of August, 1870, passed an ordinance, entitled "An Ordinance to authorize the erection of a Market House in the 14th ward, and provide for the payment of the cost thereof," and thereby directed the issue of bonds as provided in said act, but did not provide for the payment of the taxes, which is necessary to insure the sale thereof; now

SEC. 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the bonds to be issued in accordance with the Ordinance aforesaid, shall contain a clause whereby the City of Pittsburgh shall be bound to pay all State, county, city, school and poor taxes, which may be assessed thereon.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed, so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 26th day of September, A. D. 1870.
A. H. GROSS,
President pro tem of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Common Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.
Attest: HUGH McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council. oc3

AN ORDINANCE—To amend the City Code, title Salaries, section 2.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the second section of the City Code, title Salaries, page 281, be amended so that the same shall read as follows: The salaries of the Mayor, the Mayor's Clerk, City Treasurer, City Controller, Controller's Clerk, City Assessor, Messenger of Councils and Clerks of Councils, Clerks of Committees, shall be paid from Appropriation No. 2 upon warrant drawn by the Mayor, Treasurer, Controller and Attorney, shall be payable quarterly, and the salaries of all the other above named officers monthly. The salaries of all officers not herein named shall be paid from the appropriation to which the services respectively pertain, to be drawn upon orders of the appropriate Committees.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 26th day of September, A. D. 1870.
A. H. GROSS,
President pro tem of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.
Attest: H. McMASTER,
oc3 Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE—Opening Liberty Avenue.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Council assembled, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to survey and open Liberty avenue, from Wilson street to Centre avenue, and to appraise the damages caused thereby, and to assess the benefits on property benefitted, Jonas R. McClintock, M. D., Wm. A. Herron, Samuel Chadwick and Frank Ardary, are hereby appointed in accordance with Acts of Assembly relating thereto.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 26th day of September, A. D. 1870.
A. H. GROSS,
President pro tem of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.
Attest: H. McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council. oc3

AN ORDINANCE—Authorizing the Vacation of Kirkpatrick street, between Wylie avenue and Webster avenue.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That Kirkpatrick street between Wylie avenue and Webster avenue, as laid down in Judge Porter's plan, be and the same is hereby vacated, in pursuance of Act of Assembly of March 22nd, 1869; and Kirkpatrick street as laid down in City District Plan, between Wylie and Webster avenue, be and the same is hereby adopted.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 26th day of September, A. D. 1870.
A. H. GROSS,
President pro tem of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.
Attest: H. McMASTERS,
Clerk of Common Council. oc1

AN ORDINANCE—Authorizing a Public Sewer on Marion street, from Forbes street to St. Patrick's alley.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for the construction of a Public Sewer on Marion street, from Forbes street to St. Patrick's alley; and to assess the cost of the same, ________ are hereby appointed in accordance with an Act of Assembly, approved January 6th, 1864.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed, so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 26th day of September, 1870.
A. H. GROSS,
President pro tem of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.
Attest: H. McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council. oc3

AN ORDINANCE—Authorizing the erection and construction of Wooden buildings on the hillside, above the Pennsylvania Railroad, in the 10th and 12th wards.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the ordinance authorizing the erection and construction of wooden buildings in the 12th and 13th wards, be and the same is hereby extended to that part or portion of the 10th and 12th Wards of the city adjoining the 13th ward, and situated on the hillside between the Pennsylvania Railroad and Arca street, on the south side of the said railroad.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 26th day of September, A. D. 1870.
A. H. GROSS,
President pro tem of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.
Attest: H. McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council. se3

AN ORDINANCE—For Paving 4th Avenue, from Wood to Smithfield street.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for the grading and paving of Fourth avenue, from Wood street to Smithfield street, with Nicholson or other wooden pavement, and to let the same in the manner directed by an ordinance concerning Streets, passed August 31st, 1857; also an act concerning Streets, approved January 6th, 1864; provided that the same can be done without expense to the city.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils, this 29th day of September, A. D. 1870.
A. H. GROSS,
President pro tem of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.
Attest: H. McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council. oc3

AN ORDINANCE—Constructing a Public Sewer on Locust street.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for the construction of a public pipe sewer on Locust street, from Miltenberger to Gist street, and to let the same in accordance with Acts of Assembly and Ordinances of the city providing therefor; and to assess the cost of the same on the property benefitted thereby, James Chambers, Jacob Miller and James Parks are hereby appointed.

SEC. 2. That any Ordinance or part of Ordinance conflicting with the passage of this Ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this Ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils, this 26th day of September, A. D. 1870.
A. H. GROSS,
President pro tem of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.
Attest: H. McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council. oc3

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!
Another New Stock of
LADIES' FINE GOLD WATCHES
AND ELEGANT
Opera and Guard Chains,
Of the Latest Patterns. We have the cheapest lot of WATCHES ever offered for sale in this market.
Wattles & Sheafer,
101 Fifth Avenue.

CARD.—Having resigned my position as General Agent of the Cash Insurance Company, of this city, to take effect on the 1st of October, I will after that date be found at my new Office, No. 77 FOURTH AVENUE.
I avail myself of this opportunity to return my thanks to my many friends for their past favors, and hope I may continue to receive their patronage.
REDMOND J. GRACE,
Agent for Enterprise Insurance Company of Cincinnati, Ohio, and the Independent Insurance Company of Boston. Assets $688,000. oc0

FALL OPENING.
On Thursday, Sept. 22d, at the new and elegant Storeroom of
KITCHEN & BEGGS,
No. 122 Federal St., Allegheny City,
Will be opened a large and handsome assortment of FRENCH MILLINERY GOODS, PATTERN BONNETS and HATS; also LADIES and CHILDREN'S DRESSES and SUITS in great variety, and all the novelties in the Fancy Goods and Trimming Line. se19:d36

L. B. FULTON...........J. M'GANN.
FULTON & M'GANN,
Practical Plumbers,
GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,
Fifth Avenue, near High Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Lead Pipe, Gum Hose, Gas Fixtures, Sinks, Bath Tubs and Wash Stands, Iron Pipe and Fittings, Ale and Beer Pumps, and Steam Cocks always on hand. Public and Private Buildings fitted up with Gas, Water and Steam Heating Apparatus. Jobbing promptly attended to.

LACOCK, HAWTHORN & CO.,
TIN ROOFERS and Manufacturers of all kinds of Galvanized Iron Cornices, Window Caps, Brackets, Ventilators, &c. Contracts taken in any part of the country for Roofing. Cornices worked Tin, Copper or Sheet Iron work. No. 98 Ohio St. Allegheny City, Pa. au25:c6

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.
Lessees and Managers....HENDERSON & CANNING.
Artistic triumph of the eminent American Comedian,
Mr. J. S. CLARKE.
TUESDAY EVENING, October 4th, 1870. Sterling Coyne's three act Comedy, adapted by him for Mr. Clarke, entitled
A WIDOW HUNT.
Major Wellington De Boots..........Mr. J. S. Clarke
As performed by him in New York and London upwards of 1,000 nights.
Featherly (1st appearance).........Walter Joyce.
To conclude with the farce of
THE FAT BOY.
Waddlelove.......................Mr. J. S. Clarke
Clarke Matinee on Saturday.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, LIBERTY STREET.
V. E. BEAMER..........Lessee and Manager.
UNEQUALLED ATTRACTION. This Evening, and during the week, will be produced a new military spectacle in three acts, entitled, *The Fall of Sedan, or the Surrender of Napoleon*, in which the well-known company of Heath Zouaves, of Allegheny, will appear. Engagement of Sons. A. T. Delave, and the Female Gymnasts, M'lle Lilla and La Petite Zoe. Family Matinee Saturday.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATRE..........FRED. AIMS...Manager.
TO-NIGHT and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2:30. New Comic Novelties and Powerful Attractions. The "Man Fly" conqueror of the air, PEDANTO, and the Famous Zanfretta Troupe, Mons. Alex. Zanfretta, M'lle Zanfretta, Frank Zanfretta, in Stilt and Tight Rope Dancing, Ascensions and Pantomime of Nicodemus. 50 artists and acts.

A GRAND
OLD FOLKS' CONCERT
WILL BE GIVEN AT
CITY HALL,
On Tuesday Evening, Oct. 4,
In connection with the Fair for the benefit of the HOME FOR AGED WOMEN. We expect the musical entertainment to be a great success, as there are a large number of both professional and amateur singers taking part. Among those actively lending their assistance are Mr. and Mrs. Dihm, Misses Burns, Caldville, Tompson, Messrs. Wm. and James Digby, R. E. Breed, Dr. McCandless and Major Hislop, whose good voices are all well known to the public. The music will consist of a great variety of Solos, Duetts, Quartettes, and many beautiful Choruses. Tickets to be had at the Music Stores. Admission, 50c. se29:e4

THE BAZAAR
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
Home for Aged Women,
WILL OPEN AT
CITY HALL
ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4th,
And Close Saturday, October 15th.
The Bazaar has been gotten up under the auspices of the Women's Christian Association, for the purpose of aiding them in their efforts to establish a permanent HOME FOR AGED WOMEN, the building for which is now approaching completion.
A great variety of USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL ARTICLES have been made up for and donated to the Institution, and there will be on exhibition and sale during the continuance of the Bazaar.
DINNER will be served each day from 12 to 2 o'clock, as it is the determination of the ladies to make this department as attractive as possible.
REFRESHMENTS will be served from 6 to 8 o'clock.
The TABLES in the Bazaar, for the display of STAPLE AND FANCY ARTICLES, will be presided over by ladies appointed for the purpose, and visitors will be permitted to purchase without solicitation.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION! AUCTION!
N. Whiting & Co., Auctioneers.
Bankruptcy. Important to the Trade and Public. Great Bankrupt Sale of
DRY GOODS.
At No. 61 Wood street under Lafayette Hall, commencing on FRIDAY, October 7th, 1870. A large consignment of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, consisting of West of England and Yorkshire broad and narrow Woolens, Cloths, Corduroy, Fancy Tweeds, Vestings, Cloakings, &c. Also, British and Foreign manufactured Shawls and Dresses, in Silk, Satin, Poplin, Brocades, Merinos, Ferages, Stuffs, etc., together with a large stock of Flannels, Blankets, Carpets, Table Rugs, Table Covers, Hosiery, Prints, Muslins, and a variety of other Goods too numerous to mention.
Sale to continue from day to day until the entire stock is disposed of, the whole being sold without reserve, in lots to suit, for cash.
Sale will commence at 10 A. M. and 2 and 7:30 P. M. oc3:s5

John W. Simpson's
REAL ESTATE
AT
Orphans' Court Sale.

Ridge Street Building Lots.
On TUESDAY, October 4th, at 10 o'clock, will be sold on the premises, those fine building lots near the corner of Ridge street and Grant avenue, universally admitted to be the finest vacant lots now for sale in the city. Their position and general surroundings render them highly attractive for the erection of first-class residences.

Fine Residence on Lincoln Ave.
On TUESDAY, Oct. 4th, at 11 o'clock, the property 64 Lincoln Avenue, lot 48 by 150 feet. The house is a fine large first-class two story Brick, with pressed front, finished in an unusually superior manner and fitted up with the modern conveniences. The location is well known to be of the first rank.

Ohio Street Business Property.
THURSDAY, October 6, at 10 o'clock, the lot on the north-east corner of Beaver and Ohio streets, 30 by 66 feet, on which are erected a two story frame, and an unfinished three story brick business house. Singly or together as may be desired. A rising business locality.

Federal St. Business Property.
THURSDAY, October 6, at 11 o'clock, that first class business property, 178 Federal street, 20 feet 3 inches by 110 feet to an alley. Building is a three story brick, now occupied by Erwin & Co., and adjacent to Mr. Wm. Semple. Terms at sale.
By order of Court and Executors.
A. LEGGATE,
se27 AUCTIONEER.

NORTH AVENUE
RESIDENCE,
Lot 20 by 120 Feet,
AT AUCTION.
On TUESDAY, October 4, at 2 o'clock, will be sold on the premises, the property No. 229 North avenue, Allegheny City. The lot is 20 by 120 feet to a 20 feet alley. The house is a two-story brick, with upper and lower iron balconies; basement fitted up with furnace, diffusing heat through every room; parlor, dining room, closet with safe, closet with hot and cold water, kitchen with range, wash house, ironing house, large front hall or room, two central chambers, bath room, water closet, chamber maid's room, and four finished attics. Hot and cold water apparatus and marble wash stands in all bed rooms. Marble mantle in every room; Inside and outside shutters on every window. Is a very snug and comfortable dwelling. By the addition of a French roof could be made a very stylish house. The location is unexcelled for convenience and pleasantness, being near to the Market, Federal street, the street cars, and the beautiful improvements of the North Park. Terms—One-third cash; balance in two years.
A. LEGGATE,
se28 AUCTIONEER.

UNCLAIMED FREIGHT SALE.—TUESDAY MORNING, October 11th, at 10 o'clock will be sold at McIlwaine's Auction Rooms, 106 Smithfield street, to pay freight and charges, if not previously redeemed, the following goods stored with S. K. FLOYD & CO., 339 Liberty street, for the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, Cleveland & Pittsburgh, Allegheny Valley, and Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroads:
J. M. Vancamp, 1 box [illegible] 1 trunk; John Scott, 1 box [illegible]; G. W. Harper, 102 empty boxes; H. Sipes, 1 [illegible]; M. A. Shaw, 1 chest and 1 bag [illegible]; Thomas Ewing, 1 ale pump; Wm. Wright, 1 old [illegible]; Hawley, Adams & Co., 1 box [illegible]; W. De Kraft, 1 bbl oil, 1 [illegible]; Marshall, 1 cook stove; T. Hare & Bro., 1 bbl wagon bows; Sam'l Devol, 1 sack bags; J. Affelder, 1 bbl hops; J. Boreland, 1 fanning mill and 1 sieve; Henry Taylor, 1 valise; Mosely, Kalen & Co., 1 bbl [illegible]; Miss Atkinson, 1 bbl stove castings; J. Wilson, 1 cheer wheel; J. W. Woodwell & Son, 1 pck racking; Hugo Hamman, 2 bbls castings; Logan & Gregg, 8 doz shovels; McKee & Co., 2 cook stoves; Phillips & Clatey, 1 valve; J. W. Ewart, 1 pck stove castings; Muller & Lindsay, 1 box glass; Hale & Co., 4 bdls iron; J. Wiser, 1 bale hops; W. Wunner, 1 straw cutter; W. T. Medes, 4 casks bottles; W. Hedger, 1 old iron safe; J. T. F. Wright, 1 bay fork and fingers; J. F. Wrieht, 1 mower and 1 [illegible] plow; Fallen W. & Co., 2 bales and pinions; Geo. Johnston & Co., 2 mow stoves and 1 par furnace; Jacob Nimick, Mt. Co., 1 box hardware; J. C. McCormick, 2 boxes sundries; Edward Kramer & Co., 1 box hardware; Atlantic Glass Co., 2 boxes glass; Hurley & Johnston, 1 box hardware; Challiner & McCombs, 1 [illegible] sundries; W. Purchase, 1 bbl glassware; Ham & Cook, 2 boxes iron backs; Dr. Pearson, 1 box; Dawson & Co., 1 box fire extinguish; Lyons, Shaub & Co., 1 box; Hear [illegible] 1 bbl hose; W. H. Scott, 1 large wheel and pinion; W. J. Morgan, 1 box bottles; Livingston & Co., 1 box hardware; J. W. Pease & Co., 1 [illegible]; Joseph Graff & Co., 7 boxes axes, 1 keg axes and 2 bdls shovels; "no marks," lot empty bbls kegs and boxes.
A. McILWAINE,
oc3:TKT Auctioneer.

VALUABLE BANK STOCKS.—PITTSBURGH SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY ASPHALT BRIDGE Co., &c.
TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 4th, at 8 o'clock, will be sold on second floor of McIlwaine's Auction Rooms, 106 Smithfield street:
20 shares M. & M. National Bank;
20 shares Citizens do. do.;
27 shares Exchange National Bank;
10 shares Pittsburgh Savings Bank;
3 shares Keystone Bank;
[illegible] shares [illegible] Bridge Co.;
25 shares Safe Deposit Co.
Also, by order of John H. Bailey, Assignee in Bankruptcy, the interest and title of Hugh Knox in the House and lot in First Ward, Allegheny City, fronting 24 feet on Central street, near Fremont street, and over 140 feet to a 20 feet alley.
A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.
oc3

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR,
PITTSBURGH, Sept. 30th, 1870.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed Proposals for the Grading, Paving and Curbing of 44th STREET, from Penn avenue to the Angle, will be received at this office, until 3 o'clock P. M., MONDAY, October 10th, 1870.
The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids. Specifications can be seen and blanks for bidding can be had at this office. No bids will be received unless made upon Blanks furnished by this office.
se30 H. J. MOORE, City Engineer.